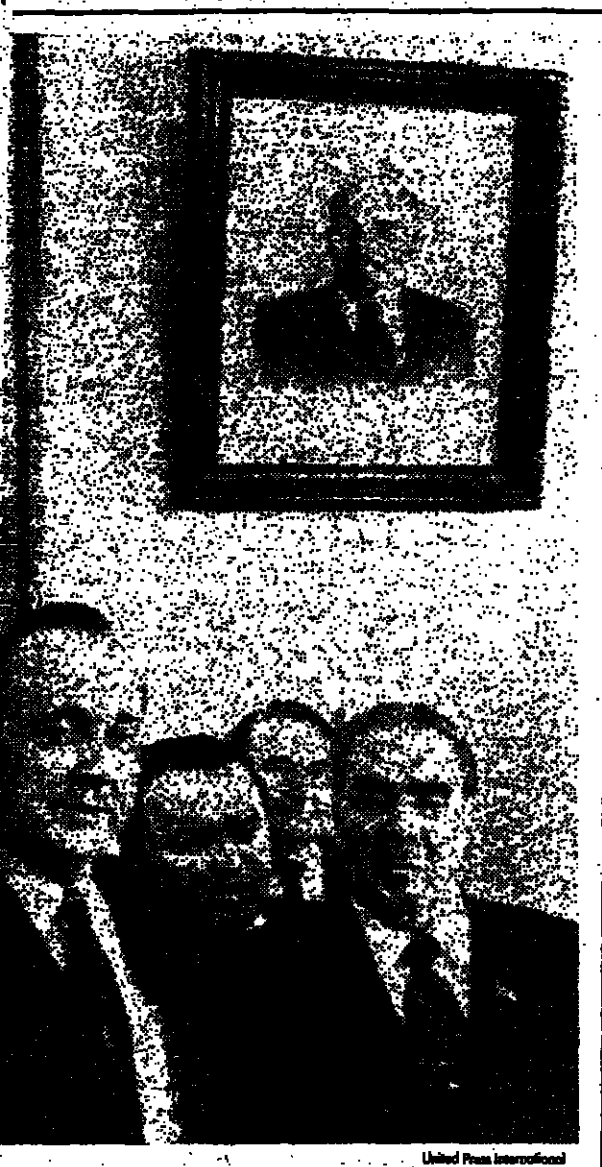


THUR — PARIS: Saturday, April 4 (4-5) partly cloudy, LONDON: Saturday, April 4, mostly cloudy, CHICAGO: Saturday, April 4, mostly cloudy, NEW YORK: Saturday, April 4, mostly cloudy.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 2



NSCHER AT KREMLIN — West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, left, met with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, right, and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on Friday. He said afterward that not interfering in Poland was the best way to help that country.

Yugoslavia Counters Provincial Rioting

From Agency Dispatches
GRADE — Yugoslavia's leaders have met in emergency session to deal with the trouble-making of Kosovo, where nationalist demonstrations broke out, the news agency reported Friday.
 The demonstrators are said to have chanted slogans demanding the unification of Kosovo with neighboring Albania, which considers itself the only true Communist country in the world. Yugoslav officials said they are determined to prevent this since it would amount to the first step in dismembering this multinational state.
 Under the emergency measures, a curfew has been imposed from 8 p.m. all public gatherings have been banned, and movement into and out of the province has been restricted. Several foreign correspondents have been ordered to leave after being confined Thursday to their hotels and prevented from telephoning.
 Pristina was reported quiet but tense Friday as most people kept off the streets which were patrolled by army and police. But officials fear fresh disturbances Saturday during the funeral of the two demonstrators.
 The unrest began among students at the University of Pristina last month but came to a head only this week. Other groups have joined in, including miners from nearby collieries.
 Yugoslav officials said it was impossible to say whether the unrest was being stirred up from inside or outside the province, but they said the province capital, Pristina, has shown great restraint in reporting the clashes.

INSIDE

Swiss to Vote on Residency Laws

The Swiss will vote Sunday on a constitutional amendment that would improve the residency status of foreign laborers. Page 2.

U.S. Wholesale Prices Up Again

Inflation at the wholesale level in the United States rose 1.3 percent in March — equivalent to 16.2 percent annually — but unemployment remained steady at 7.5 percent. Page 17.

WEEKEND

Finding (and Keeping) an Au Pair

Finding an au pair girl to help with the children is not too difficult in Europe, but finding (and keeping) the right au pair girl is something else again. For some do's and don'ts, turn to page 13W.

MONDAY

Shanghai's Western Connections

Nowhere is the break between the old China and the new more palpable than in Shanghai, because nowhere are there more graphic reminders of the old. Monday's Trib will have a report.

INTERNATIONAL FASHION

A special five-page supplement, with features by Art Buchwald and a host of figures from the world of fashion. Pages 7S-12S.

High Readiness Of Soviet Troops Near Poland Seen

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Reflecting heightened concern about Poland, the Reagan administration said Friday that Soviet military activities around Poland have reached "unusual levels" of readiness, with Soviet troops now capable of moving very quickly into Poland.
 And Moscow, amid signs that it is losing confidence in the ability of the government in Warsaw to contain the crisis, called on Polish Communists for vigilance. Pravda, the Soviet party newspaper, used language reminiscent of that used in the days preceding the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.
 In their comments Friday, the White House and the State Department stressed that there is no evidence to indicate that the Russians have actually decided to move into Poland.
 "Our view concerning the consequences of Soviet intervention has not changed," said State Department spokesman William J. Dyess. "Such an unjustified action would have the gravest consequences for East-West relations."
 Mr. Dyess said, "Soviet military activities around Poland continue at unusual levels despite the fact that tensions within Poland have been reduced. We are obviously concerned at this level of military activity and we are watching the situation closely."
 "We are also concerned with tendentious and distorted Soviet press commentary, which appears to be aimed at providing a justification for possible Soviet action," Mr. Dyess continued.
 "We have consulting with our allies on all aspects of this situation. We do not believe that Soviet intervention is inevitable, but we are concerned the Soviets are capable of moving at any time," the spokesman said.
 For the second day in a row, Pravda counted a dispatch from Warsaw that implied strong Kremlin disapproval of the willingness of Polish party leader Stanislaw Kania to make concessions to Solidarity, the independent trade union. The paper said a struggle for

power was still going on despite the cancellation of a general strike set for last Tuesday.

Pravda urged greater "unity and cohesion" in the party. The paper also accused "revisionist circles" in the West of trying to stir up trouble in Poland and mentioned what it described as links between West Germany and the dissident group KOR, the Committee for Social Defense, which it said had taken control of Solidarity's information and propaganda work.

The criticism of West Germany was highly unusual in that it came on the second day of an official visit by Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Mr. Genscher met Friday morning with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, and in the afternoon with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Genscher said in a luncheon speech that "a policy of strict non-interference" in Poland by all the countries that signed the 1975 Helsinki accords — including the Soviet Union — along with efforts to improve East-West relations "would be the best way to help Poland overcome its difficult problems."

In Poland, senior Communist leaders, who have been ordered to meet with rank-and-file party members across the country, attempted to play down divisions in party leadership while emphasizing the gravity of the Polish crisis.

Poliburo member Stefan Olszowski, whose resignation bid was turned down by the Central Committee last weekend, conceded that there had been attempts at the meeting "to bring about a split in the leadership" and set party organizations against the party leaders.

"I should like to state with all frankness that there has not been a division," he told a meeting of miners at Myslowice in southern Poland, according to a report from the Polish news agency PAP.

At the same time, Politburo member Andrzej Zabinski told party members at the nearby Wlozowek coal mine that "in spite of the present relaxation, the situation in our country has not improved but deteriorated."

Turk Diplomat Shot in Denmark

The Associated Press
COPENHAGEN — Armenian terrorists claimed responsibility Friday for the late-night shooting of a Turkish diplomat. It was the first such attack against a diplomat in modern Danish history.
 Cavit Demir, the embassy's labor counselor, was shot with a handgun six times in the stomach, mouth, arm and chest as he waited for the elevator in his apartment building, said Ugurhan Akinci, a counselor at the Turkish Embassy. Radio Denmark said the 43-year-old Mr. Demir was in critical condition, but Mr. Akinci said, "I don't think he's [hurt] too bad."
 A telephone caller identifying himself as a spokesman for the Justice Ministry, said that the Armenian Genocide told The Associated Press office in Beirut that his organization was responsible for the attack.

Compromise Plan Hailed at Madrid Talks

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
MADRID — An ambitious, 30-page compromise document drafted by eight neutral European states Friday received a cautious welcome from the United States and the Soviet Union at the stalled Madrid conference on detente and human rights.
 With the 35-nation East-West gathering already a month beyond its initial deadline for finishing, Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. delegate, called the neutral document "probably the last hope for reaching a comprehensive agreement" that would move forward the 1975 Helsinki accords under review here.
 Facing a new round of hair-splitting negotiations over the new document, which was prepared by Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, delegates agreed to take an Easter break on April 10 and return for fresh discussions on May 5. Mr. Kampelman urged that the conference conclude in four weeks' time, but veterans of the so-called Helsinki process privately predicted they might be here much longer.
 The neutral document touches the many issues that have been aired here, including the tattered

state of detente, terrorism, scientific and cultural exchanges, human rights, uniting families across ideological frontiers, working conditions of journalists and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

But a central feature is that the text embraces the broad lines of a French-sponsored proposal, supported by all NATO states, for a post-Madrid conference that would aim to strengthen trust between military blocs by obligatory notification of military maneuvers in Europe.

The Soviet Union is extremely eager to see the Madrid meeting followed by a disarmament conference that would give the impression that, in spite of the chilly condition of East-West relations, both sides are still talking.



Vice President Bush, accompanied by a Secret Service agent, gives a thumbs-up sign after visiting with President Reagan.

Reagan, in 'Setback,' Has Developed Fever

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President Reagan's temperature rose to 102 degrees Fahrenheit Friday, a "setback" in his otherwise "remarkable" recovery, the surgeon who operated on the president's bullet-pierced lung said.
 Dr. Benjamin Aaron, associate professor of surgery at George Washington University Hospital, said Friday afternoon: "We obviously would have liked to see his temperature go through this low and flat."
 "I suppose there is a potential for pneumonia, but pneumonia at this stage I would think would be very unlikely," he said.
 Despite the fever, which developed Friday morning, Dr. Aaron said he believes Mr. Reagan could be back in the White House next week.
 He said doctors did not know what caused the fever, but that it could be something as simple as being in a hot room. "I would say this is probably a normal sequel to having an injury to a lung."
 He said a chest X-ray showed there is some "clouding" on the base of Mr. Reagan's left lung. The doctor said that is consistent with the injury and indicates that there must be sections of the lung that are not fully expanded.
 Asked if it were dangerous for Mr. Reagan's temperature to be so high, Dr. Aaron said: "I don't really know. It is indicative that part of the lung is indeed not functioning as well as it might, which has been the case most of this week."
 The FBI said meanwhile that the president was probably hit by a special sort of explosive bullet. Mr. Reagan, an aide and two law enforcement officers were wounded Monday in Washington in an assassination attempt.
 A morning White House medical bulletin said that Mr. Reagan "continues to recover from his injury in a satisfactory manner."
 The bulletin, based on information provided by Dr. Dennis S. O'Leary of George Washington University Hospital, also noted the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



END OF COUP — Thai Army rebel, Col. Prachak Sawangchit, reportedly one of the plotters of the two-day-old coup attempt, is marched off at gunpoint after forces loyal to Premier Prem Tinsulanond moved in to regain control of Bangkok Friday. Details, Page 2.

Lebanon Reels As Civil Strife, Deaths Mount

From Agency Dispatches
BEIRUT — Artillery and mortar fire pounded the eastern city of Zahle Friday in the third day of fighting between Syrian peace-keeping forces and rightist Christian militias.
 President Elias Sarkis met in emergency session with his Cabinet to discuss the bloodiest conflict in Lebanon since the 1975-76 civil war. Public Works Minister Elias Hrawi, a special Lebanese envoy to Damascus, warned of a "war of extermination."
 Police and militia sources reported that at least 82 persons had been killed and 264 wounded in the fighting in Beirut and Zahle, 33 miles to the east.
 Friday night, the state-controlled Lebanese television reported that a tentative cease-fire was in effect in Zahle as a result of talks Friday in Damascus by Mr. Hrawi, who later returned to Beirut. The report said that contacts were under way to stabilize the truce, which apparently was not yet final.
Syria Meeting
 Mr. Hrawi had met in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, and he reported the results of those talks to Mr. Sarkis and the Cabinet.
 Lebanon television reported that artillery had fallen silent in Zahle but that the situation remained tense. A statement by Premier Chafik Wazzan said the government would be taking all necessary measures to bring the situation back to normal.
 Lebanese government sources said Zahle had been under heavy artillery attack by the all-Syrian Arab Detachment Force (ADF), stationed in Lebanon since the civil war.

Before his Damascus talks, Mr. Hrawi was quoted as saying, "If the situation continues as it is and things remain as they are, there will be a war of extermination."

Home Destroyed
 Mr. Hrawi's home in Zahle reportedly was destroyed in the current conflict. Syrian troops and artillery surrounded the city.

In Damascus, the state-run Al Thawra newspaper blamed the Phalangists for the fighting in Zahle and Beirut and said the peacekeeping forces "will not be silent and are determined to hit back in force to safeguard Lebanon's security."

The newspaper said the Phalangists were "nothing but minor agents who move on the orders from Washington and Tel Aviv."

A Phalangist spokesman said a Syrian shell landed on the Tel Shihah hospital in Zahle, wounding two doctors and destroying the operating room of the crowded facility.

Fighting eased in Beirut Friday, but shops, schools, banks and offices remained closed in the Christian eastern side of the city.

The latest fighting started at Zahle on Tuesday and, according to an ADF command source, rightist militiamen brought in bulldozers the next day to build a road near the predominantly Christian town.

The Syrian forces saw this as a militia move to outflank them, the source said.

U.S. Reportedly to Expand Arms Package for Saudis

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is reported to have tentatively decided to enlarge its program of new arms sales to Saudi Arabia by including five highly advanced surveillance planes and seven KC-135 aerial tankers.
 In addition, officials and congressional sources said Thursday the administration was prepared to keep the four U.S. Air Force A-7 Hornets and Control System (AWACS) planes currently on duty in Saudi Arabia in that country until the five AWACS that are to be sold to the Saudis can be delivered in 1985.
 This tentative decision was taken, officials said, at a National Security Council meeting Wednesday that was chaired by Vice President Bush, in the absence of President Reagan. Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. was asked to discuss the package with Saudi Arabia during his stopover in Riyadh on a 10-day trip to the Middle East and Europe that began Friday.
 Officials said that Mr. Reagan was informed of the NSC discussions but it was not believed that he had formally approved on any decision.
 The officials said that no announcement would be made until after Mr. Haig returns from the Middle East and Congress has been consulted on the package.

Sophisticated Planes
 The AWACS aircraft are considered to be the most sophisticated planes of this type in the world. They have not been sold until now to any foreign entity, except to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although there were plans to sell them to Iran before the shah fell.

The planes are modified Boeing 707-320B aircraft equipped with a 30-foot rotating dome antenna. They are equipped with computer, communication and identification equipment, and a number of display consoles. They fly at an altitude of 30,000 feet and have a detection range of about 250 miles. They can identify targets and also provide commands for friendly aircraft to help them attack enemy planes and installations. Israel has no comparable plane.

In another matter, the State Department announced it had lifted the freeze on the sale by Boeing of five airliners to Iraq, a move that was a political gesture to the Baghdad government. Mr. Haig has said he believes Iraq is moving away from its close association with the Soviet Union.

The administration last month announced that it planned to sell Saudi Arabia fuselage fuel tanks and advanced air-to-air Sidewinder missiles for the 62 F-15 fighters already ordered from the United States.

At that time, the administration said that it had agreed in principle to supply some kind of surveillance and aerial refueling planes. But at a briefing for reporters on March 6, officials said decisions on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bonn to Request '82 EEC Budget

New York Times Service
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany says that Bonn, the biggest contributor to the European Economic Community budget, will seek a cut in its 1982 share. He added that the decision had received French support.
 "We can no longer continue contributing the most support while allowing ourselves to be treated unfairly in steel, fishing and other questions," Mr. Schmidt, who is under pressure to revive a recessionary economy, said Thursday in a special report to the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament.
 He was referring to Britain's refusal at the meeting of EEC leaders in the Netherlands last week to accept a proposed fisheries agreement between the EEC and Canada. As a result, West German fishermen have been idled, unable to fish in Canadian waters.
 Mr. Schmidt was also referring to lagging European efforts to reach a common policy on dealing with subsidized steel, which West German steelmakers complain competes unfairly with their products.
 He told the Bundestag that he had announced in the Netherlands that next fall Bonn would seek a cut in its net share of the EEC budget similar to one granted to Britain last May. Bonn's share this year amounts to \$1.5 billion, and it is to rise next year to roughly \$2.3 billion.

Duarte Defends List Of Salvador 'Traitors'

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — President Jose Napoleon Duarte has defended publication by the Salvadoran Army of a list of 135 "traitors to their country." The list has been denounced by the Roman Catholic Church and peasant leaders as a "hit list" marking the 138 for assassination by rightist groups.

Mr. Duarte, at a news conference Thursday, said the list was a "working paper," not an official government document. "It has its good aspects for the innocent who did not know they were under suspicion," he said. "They now have the opportunity to clear their name."

Mr. Duarte, the Christian Democrat head of a military-civilian junta, said he had not been consulted about publication of the list and declined to comment whether it was considered an official enemies list by the military.

He also rejected negotiations with leftist opposition leaders to end the civil strife that has claimed more than 18,000 lives since the beginning of last year. "The political solution must be internal by the Salvadoran people through free elections," he said. "It is not a question of negotiation."

In Washington, legislation was

U.S. May Join U.K. in Building New Submarine

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. says the Navy is considering working with Britain to build a new class of Trident submarines capable of firing a missile 6,000 miles.

"The U.K. is going to build a Trident. It may be possible to develop a submarine jointly with them," Mr. Lehman said.

During an appearance Thursday before the House Armed Services subcommittee, Mr. Lehman said the new class of Tridents would be capable of carrying the D-5 Trident missile, an improved version of the Trident I missile that has a range of 4,600 miles.

2-Day Coup Attempt in Bangkok Fails As Troops Loyal to Gen. Prem Move In

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Troops loyal to Premier Prem Tinsulanonda seized control of Bangkok Friday and ended a two-day-old coup attempt by rebel generals. Two persons were killed and five were injured in brief fighting.

Gen. Prem, himself the country's chief military officer, had strong support from the Thai royal family. He ordered troops to march on Bangkok after all-night negotiations with the rebel leader, Gen. Sant Chitpatana, produced no results, military sources said. The loyalist forces met no oppo-

sition until they reached the royal palace.

A passing civilian and one rebel soldier were killed when loyalists resumed the fire of insurgent troops at the royal palace, military and official sources said. Three rebels were injured in the brief struggle, the sources added.

The deaths were the first reported in six coups or attempted coups since 1971. Later in the day, two more rebel soldiers were slightly wounded when they tried to run a roadblock, witnesses said. When the negotiations failed,

Polish Communist Party, Solidarity Appear Similar in Crisis

By John Darnon

New York Times Service

WARSAW — When two adversaries struggle against each other long enough and hard enough, the axiom goes, they begin to resemble each other.

The Independent Solidarity union and the Polish Communist Party are a long way from being mirror images, but a number of striking similarities have emerged.

Both organizations responded to the recent crisis in the same way. Hard-line factions geared up for a confrontation, were overruled and repudiated. In both cases the moderate leaders — Stanislaw Kania in the party and Lech Walesa in the union — were strong enough to carry the day, but only because their positions received strong support from the vast majority of the rank and file.

Last Sunday, the day before an agreement was struck between government and Solidarity negotiators, the party convened a crucial meeting of its Central Committee. The hard-liners, notably Stefan Olszowski and Tadeusz Grabski, who are

NEWS ANALYSIS

both Politburo members, came under fierce attack and offered their resignations, which undoubtedly would have been accepted except for fear of further antagonizing the Soviet Union.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the union assembled its major body, the National Consultative Commission. The commission called off a general strike, but the debate over the agreement with the government and the way it was reached opened up deep rifts, and several union

leaders lost their positions or offered their resignations. Most of them were closely identified with KOR, the political dissident group whose leaders advise the union.

Divisions Not New

Divisions in the party are not new. They appeared in reaction to the union's inception and grew through successive confrontations over the issue of how much ground to give in the face of Solidarity's demands. The Central Committee meeting barely papered over the divisions, which are bound to reassert themselves at a party congress this summer, if not before.

On the union side, the divisions were always there, too, but they remained beneath the surface, pushed down by the exigencies of maintaining a united front in combat against hostile authorities. This week was the

first time the union has had to compromise significantly at the negotiating table. As it has learned, the question of whether or not to compromise is more divisive than the question of whether or not to strike.

There existed among the union delegates assembled in Gdansk a body of thought that a general strike was a high-stakes gamble worth the risk, that by pressing ahead now, when the government and the party were thoroughly weak and demoralized, the union would win and become an incontestable power in Polish national life.

Fear of Strike

Those on the other side, including Mr. Walesa, feared that the gamble would not succeed and would end in civil strife or in Soviet military intervention.

Interestingly, the heated debate in Gdansk raised up

charges that the union leadership and Mr. Walesa, in particular, were acting in an autocratic fashion, had not consulted chapter heads elsewhere during the negotiations and were making decisions on their own in secret.

Karol Modzelewski, an important union leader and the person who coined the name "Solidarity" for the organization seven months ago, resigned his position as press spokesman out of anger over what he saw as undemocratic methods in handling the negotiations.

These charges are the very same ones that have dogged the party leadership since last summer, and were leveled again at the leadership last Sunday.

Press Relations

The union's treatment of the foreign press has also undergone a change. While once it allowed correspondents to sit in at its

meetings, it now more often excludes them. The union's own communications about the proceedings are produced quickly and professionally, but, like the party's, they not always bear a close resemblance to what went on.

Some union members seem to fear that Solidarity in success may fall into some of the same pitfalls that prove the party's failures. After they argue, there are no books on democracy and other models around, except party, on how to run an organization with millions of members.

Not too much should be made of all this. The parallels do run far. The party is still an institution for political domination that seems to have a popular support, and Solidarity is a massive social movement with widespread backing out to change socialism.

Swiss to Vote on Easing Curbs on Foreign Labor

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The Swiss are being asked to vote Sunday on a new deal for their foreign workers. If the sponsors of the proposed constitutional amendment are headed, the foreigner will no longer be under the threat of being sent home as soon as he is no longer considered an economic asset.

But most observers of the Swiss political scene expect the country's nearly 4 million voters to follow the recommendation of both the government and parliament by rejecting the proposed reform.

The Socialist Party is the only major political group to have endorsed the proposed reform. All industrial and trade associations oppose the measure for fear of losing control over their labor supply.

Threat Seen

The central organization of trade unions did not take a stand. However, several individual unions oppose the reform as a threat to the job security of Swiss workers. The activist Roman Catholic and Protestant groups that launched the "solidarity" initiative

took three years to collect the 50,000 signatures of registered voters needed to force the holding of a national referendum on the proposed constitutional amendment.

The amendment would abolish the chafed status of the 110,000 seasonal foreign laborers — mainly Italians, Yugoslavs and Spaniards — now in Switzerland and assure all employed foreigners virtually the same rights as Swiss workers.

The seasonalers are at the bottom of Switzerland's three-tier system for expanding or contracting the pool of foreign labor to meet the needs of its economy.

Mostly employed in the hotel and construction industries and in agriculture, they are not counted among the country's 893,000 resident foreigners. They do not enjoy full social security coverage, can not be joined by their families, change jobs or place of residence and can not remain in the country for more than nine months.

Only after working four nine-month periods, or 36 months in all, in four consecutive years can the seasonal qualify for "B" status, which permits year-round residence with a work permit that is renewable annually. But even a "B" permit holder can not change jobs at will.

Under the proposed constitutional change, the foreigner, once admitted to work in Switzerland, would be guaranteed full enjoyment of "human rights," including that of having his family with him, and would be fully covered by social security legislation.

After the xenophobic tide that was barely contained at the polls in the last decade, the government is imposing severe limitations on the admission of foreigners, although these still comprise 14.5 percent of the total population of under 6.5 million.

Nevertheless, the government conceded the need to offer foreign workers a fair deal and presented a bill to parliament to ease the restraints under which they labor. However, parliament is taking so long to enact the measure in its final form that it was not ready to be offered the voters as a substitute for the constitutional amendment proposed by the private groups as planned.

U.S. Drops Case Of Ex-Legislator

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The government has formally dropped its case against former Rep. Robert E. Bauman, Republican of Maryland, who was accused of soliciting sex from a 16-year-old boy.

The Justice Department dropped the case Thursday in accord with an agreement in which Mr. Bauman underwent six months of counseling and publicly stated that he was an alcoholic and had "homosexual tendencies."

Mr. Bauman was one of three Republican incumbents in the House who was defeated for reelection last November.

U.S. Reportedly to Expand Arms Package for Saudis

(Continued from Page 1)

those planes would not be made until later.

A senior official said Thursday, however, that this "left the wrong impression" last month. Now, he said, it is anticipated that the AWACS and the KC-135s will be in the same arms package as the enhancement equipment for the F-15s.

The Israelis, arguing that the United States was endangering Israeli security by increasing the strength of the Saudi Air Force, have mounted a campaign directed particularly against the AWACS sale.

The administration said that to

meet Israeli concerns it would offer Israel an additional \$600 million in military credits. At present Israel receives \$2.2 billion yearly in aid from the United States, of which \$1.4 billion is in military credits.

The Israelis, however, said that they did not want additional credits since their economy is so strained that they have difficulty meeting their current debts to the United States. Instead, Israel wants direct grants of new equipment and additional security guarantees from the United States.

[A memo obtained by United Press International said that State Department officials have recom-

mended that the United States give Israel 12 F-15s to help compensate for any danger posed by military aid to Saudi Arabia.

[In addition, the memo proposes that Israel be given extra early warning system equipment, including new radar and access to information provided by U.S. surveillance satellites watching over the Middle East.

[The recommendations, given to Mr. Haig on the eve of his trip, are reported to have the backing of key congressional leaders, including Senate Republican leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee.]

Mr. Haig is to visit Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia in the Middle East, and then have talks in Spain, Britain, France and West Germany before returning to the United States.

A substantial aspect of his trip is to discuss with the various Middle East nations the American concern about the Soviet threat to the

region. He has talked about trying to put together a "strategic consensus" from Pakistan on the east to Egypt in the west, and including Saudi Arabia, Israel and Turkey.

Israeli Canal Plan Protested by Egypt

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Egypt has lodged a strong protest against the Israeli Cabinet's approval of a proposed plan to dig a canal linking the Mediterranean and Dead Seas which would cut through the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Quoting an Egyptian Foreign Ministry source, the agency said that Butros Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, had summoned the Israeli charge d'affaires here Thursday and informed him of Egypt's objection to the project. He called it "An Israeli position that does not at all help toward creating the appropriate atmosphere for peace."

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Senate Votes Big Cutback In U.S. Social Programs

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican-dominated Senate approved a \$36.9-billion package of spending reductions by a vote of 88 to 10, thereby ordering an extensive retrenchment in social welfare programs and a change in the direction of government.

The Democrats in the Senate Thursday nevertheless introduced dozens of amendments to put themselves and the Republicans on record on issues ranging from funds for veterans to childhood immunization.

The measure now goes to the Democratic-controlled House, whose leaders predicted that the president would get about 75 percent of what he asked, compared with the more than 100 percent that was voted by the Senate. The Senate cuts were \$2.8 billion deeper than those recommended by the president.

Senate OKs Package

The Senate approved the package barely three weeks after President Reagan gave Congress his revised budget for the fiscal year 1982. The measure directed Senate committees to approve, by May 31, changes that would mean an overall reduction of \$36.9 billion in the last budget submitted by President Jimmy Carter.

The committees will thus have less than two months to shape for modification or repeal the legislation, some of which took decades to enact. After the committees act, the bills will be returned to the Senate floor for consideration in one package.

The vote was a victory for both Reagan and the Senate Republicans, who turned back every effort by the Democrats to modify the package. Only one Republican, Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, voted with the Democrats.

The measure also was the greatest test to date of the viability of the still fragile congressional budget process.

Democrats' Support

The overwhelming majority of the Democrats supported the package because, despite their concerns over many of the cuts, they wanted to go on record supporting the president's commitment to fiscal austerity.

Senate Republicans contended that Congress was obliged to help Reagan fulfill his election mandate to achieve less government, greater individual self-reliance, less U.S. spending, greater economic development, and lower taxes, inflation and interest rates.

'America's Obligation'

"This will be the beginning of a whole new approach to federal problem-solving and program management," said Sen. Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, chairman of the budget committee. "For 25 years we moved toward a centralized system. This is a giant move toward federalism."

... This is a first major installment in fiscal responsibility. Democrats questioned, however, whether the voters gave the president such a sweeping mandate. They noted that although Mr. Reagan campaigned on the platform of fiscal austerity, he did not mention cutting funds for food stamps, trade adjustment assistance and similar programs.

Reagan Develops Fever; Doctor Calls It 'Setback'

(Continued from Page 1)

rise in Mr. Reagan's temperature, calling it "commenceplace" at this stage for patients recovering from injury and surgery of this nature.

Brady's Condition

Press Secretary James S. Brady, who was shot in the head during the attack, remained in critical condition and had a fever during the night, but told doctors Friday morning, "I'm feeling fine." His "level of consciousness continues to improve," the White House said. Dr. O'Leary had said Thursday that Mr. Brady was "a long ways from home" because of possible complications.

The other two men injured in the attack continued to make progress. District of Columbia police officer Thomas K. Delahanty, 44, underwent surgery late Thursday to remove a bullet in his neck, and

was listed in "good" condition. Timothy J. McCarthy, a Service agent who was shot in the leg, was walking around his room and was also in "good" condition.

John Warnock Hinckley Jr. charged with attempting to kill Mr. Reagan, was found comatose Thursday and was ordered to remain in an institution for further sanity tests while a grand jury investigates charges against him.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, whose jurisdiction includes the Secret Service, told a House subcommittee Thursday that the FBI should tell the Secret Service that Hinckley had been detained weapons charge last Oct. 9, former President Jimmy Carter visited Hinckley, and it was the first criticism of the FBI by a presidential administration official the incident.

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Moving Both Ways on Africa

So the Reagan administration does not, after all, want to swap black Africa for some mineral-rich South African portage. It will do business even with African Marxists and like the Carter administration, press for a negotiated deal on Namibia. Welcome signs. But what mars this shift from ideology to realism is an inconsistent kicking at Angola. If the administration persists in moving both ways at once, it will neither appease conservative Americans nor befriend a wary black Africa.

Commendably, the Reagan team has tried to repair its initial blunders. After praising South Africa in one interview, the president went out of his way to praise black Africa in another. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. now gravely warns about being "too free" in labeling African states as Marxist. He concedes (though he deplores) the fact that foreign leaders sometimes adopt labels like Marxist, or democrat, to facilitate their solicitations of economic or military aid.

The Reagan administration is now willing to triple aid to Zimbabwe, whose prime minister is an avowed Marxist. Indeed, the president cites Robert Mugabe's election in Zimbabwe as a model for the monitored voting he would like to see in Namibia. In short, after hemming and hawing, Washington has reaffirmed the international consensus favoring genuine independence for Namibia. This territory is illegally ruled by South Africa,

which has rebuffed proposals for a settlement.

But an end to conflict in Namibia requires the full support of Angola, which serves as a haven for Namibian guerrillas. Washington continues to point to the presence of Cuban troops as the main obstacle to improved relations with Angola. Yet the departure of those troops seems unlikely as long as Washington talks of overthrowing Angola's Marxist regime — which, despite its Marxism, is happy to do business with U.S. oil companies.

The administration will be giving Angola precisely the wrong signal if it persists in pressing for repeal of the Clark Amendment. The amendment's sole purpose, since 1976, has been to bar covert U.S. aid to Jonas Savimbi's anti-Communist rebels in Angola. It was the kind of self-restraint in Africa that Washington now demands from the Communist bloc in El Salvador. Cuba originally justified sending its troops to Angola by citing South African intervention on the other side. That intervention continues, in border raids and support to the Savimbi guerrillas.

When he meets the understandably puzzled African leaders this month, Chester A. Crocker, the designated assistant secretary of state for Africa, will have a lot of explaining to do. It does not make sense to try to force the Cubans out of Angola while threatening a policy likely to assure they will stay in.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Driver Has to Steer

It's the stuff of bad melodrama. Special Trade Representative William E. Brock says he is in charge of negotiating limits on Japanese auto imports. Wrong, asserts Secretary of State Haig, this is my show. Both are telling Japan it must "voluntarily" cut auto shipments. But in order to tell restraint at home, the Japanese say, they must have a formal request and a public show of diplomatic arm-twisting.

Meanwhile, as Washington fiddles, Detroit burns. The U.S. industry is in such trouble that nothing the Reagan administration exacts from Japan, or offers the carmakers in deferred regulation is likely to help much. What is really needed is government pressure for change that will make the U.S. industry more competitive. Inevitably, that must include lower labor costs, improved quality control and quick writeoffs of obsolete product lines.

Last year about 1.9 million Japanese cars were sold in the United States. It appears that Mr. Reagan would be satisfied if 1981 shipments were reduced to 1.6 million. Such restraint would cost consumers plenty — something like a billion dollars annually in higher prices. But that alone wouldn't do a lot for an industry that lost \$4 billion and furloughed about 300,000 workers in 1980.

Deferring safety and environmental regulations, the administration argues, could save about \$2 billion more in capital costs over the next five years. Again, a real price will be paid by consumers, largely in personal injuries in less safe cars. And, compared with financial problems faced by the industry, the potential benefits are modest.

Does this mean the government is powerless to put out the fire? It will be as long as President Reagan sticks to the position that what happens in Detroit is none of his business. His complicated diplomacy with Japan alone should be evidence that it is very much the nation's — and the federal government's — business.

There is a surprising, if unspoken, con-

sensus among U.S. labor and management officials about what might be done to revive the auto industry. Total productive capacity has to be reduced. Older plants should be scrapped and new ones built that use the most advanced labor-saving technology. Quality control, based on labor cooperation, has to be improved. Yet at the same time, wage increases have to be deferred at least until productivity improves considerably.

Chrysler, ironically, may now be better prepared to meet world competition than General Motors and Ford. On the brink of bankruptcy and with the federal loan overseers appointed by the Carter administration on its back, the company and its employees have no choice but to look for far-reaching changes. Ford is still some years away from equally deep trouble. General Motors might be able to limp along indefinitely without any structural reform, passing on its high costs to the public.

So what is needed is a catalyst, a goad for doing soon what would be far more painful later on. That farsighted goad, representing the nation's stake, should be the U.S. president. But Mr. Reagan appears resigned to making only a political gesture to the auto industry, and an expensive one at that.

He is missing the opportunity to demand major reforms as the price of his extraordinary offers of short-term relief. He need not "intervene" in any company's affairs, deciding precisely which plants ought to be closed, which companies merged, or which fringe benefits withheld. But he should be talking tough and demanding that the industry draft its own plans as the price of government cooperation.

That task apparently clashes with Mr. Reagan's fervent belief in the need to limit all government direction of the economy. But the concessions already being made to Detroit should have settled that issue. The government is already involved. The president cannot be just a little bit pregnant.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Playing Kremlin

There is something profoundly wrong with a State Department that can dream up only one limp harassment of Soviet officials every eight weeks. From election to inauguration, it could think of no fiercer thrust than to require Ambassador Dobrynin to use the public rather than private elevator when visiting the secretary of state. Now, again crying "reciprocity," it has refused to extend the visa of Georgi Arbatov for a few days, thus barring the Kremlin's top U.S. analyst from a debate on Bill Moyers show. Another stunning blow — by pygmies.

These retaliations for the life led by Americans in Moscow are certainly consistent with a foreign policy that has not gone much beyond responding to whatever the Kremlin does. Americans in Moscow must use public elevators and do not normally appear on television. So we do not fret for Mr. Arbatov.

His good access to the Politburo will let him avenge the insult in time. And the U.S. television public won't suffer, as Mr. Moyers recognized in calling for a satellite hookup, one does not have to be in the United States to appear on U.S. television.

What is dismaying is that Mr. Haig's demand for hostility is being executed by such impoverished imaginations. If it's Soviet orders they aim to reproduce, where is the order that Soviet diplomats must reside in winter at latitudes north of Portland, Maine? Why are Russians in the United States still free to listen to an unjammed Radio Moscow? Why are their U.S. dinner guests not regularly summoned for police interrogation? And who let that guy Moyers on television, anyway?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 4, 1906

NEW YORK — An editorial in the Herald comments: "Promotions by seniority alone in the army — to which for the moment we are treated to one happy and surprising return — may, it is granted, occasionally fail to secure the best man for advancement to the grade of brigadier or major general. But when the obvious defects of the acknowledged hard and fast system are compared with the destruction of morale and the gross injustice incident to the shunting of juniors over the heads of seniors — whose service has been longer and whose ability is at least equal — then it is time for the Senate, at least through its confirming power, to take the honest stand of rejection."

Fifty Years Ago
April 4, 1931

PORTLAND, Ore. — Celestia Lucinda Dodds, one of the greatest figures of the old circus, died here today at the age of 90. She was 3 feet 10 inches in height. Season after season Celestia Dodds was a feature of the Ringling Bros. sawdust tent as one of the original Tom Thumb midgets. Mr. and Mrs. Cranston Williams, her parents, were of normal stature. At birth Celestia weighed three pounds. When she joined the circus she weighed 65; she never grew any heavier. She had been married twice, both times to men of normal stature. From Indiana comes the report from the American Chemical Society that a synthetic atmosphere that can be manufactured easily is healthier than nature's ozone.



Imperialism (3): Shadow and Substance

By John Kenneth Galbraith

WASHINGTON — In earlier articles, I've noted the promiscuous way in which Americans and Russians trade charges of imperialism these days and the way, also, that what is so characterized has been for both powers a drastic retreat.

For the Russians, having regard for their position in China, Eastern Europe, Indonesia, Egypt and Algeria and various Western Communist parties, the loss of external influence in the last two decades has been enormous. That there have been gains of a sort in Afghanistan, Angola and Ethiopia, countries in which there is only a tenuous relationship between government and the governed, can hardly seem from Moscow to be compensation.

The U.S. experience has been much less drastic. But the United States has had the exceedingly painful reverses in Vietnam and Iran, and neither among the other industrial countries nor in Latin America and elsewhere does it have the all-but-automatic support that it took for granted 20 years ago.

So it comes about that each power now accuses the other of practicing something that is wonderfully in reverse. The reasons for this retreat, I would like to urge, are much the same for both countries, although they work more strongly against the Russians than against the Americans.

Perception begins with the careless fashion in which the word imperialism is thrown around — in the delight that all foreign policy commentators, American, Russian and no doubt Papuan and Lebanese, have in giving substance to shadow, making concrete the subjective.

National Identity

What the word imperialism now describes bears no appreciable relationship to the practice of the last century and for centuries before. Then, the imperial power governed with its own people and it backed its government with its own soldiers or those sufficiently subject to its discipline. So it was in the Spanish, British, French, Portuguese and the more exiguous American empires and, of course, in the great eastern and southern reaches of Imperial Russia.

Where this imposed government and military power was weak, it was thrown out, and it did not matter that those so governed were culturally and ethnically identical with their imperial masters. It was Spaniards who threw the Spanish out of New Spain, English who threw the English out of the North American colonies. The instinct for national identity, autonomy and self-government is one of the great constants of history. The real imperialism suppressed it but only because it brought its authority directly, comprehensively and obtrusively to bear.

The case of India is instructive. The British were greatly aided in conquest — a point conspicuously neglected by Indian historians — because they were in order of contrast with the anarchic, rapacious and incompetent despots they displaced. They were, in the beginning, a liberating force.

But by the middle of the last century their rule would not have lasted a month in the absence of a competent corps of British administrators backed by British and British-led troops. The mutiny of the Bengal Army in

1857 and the consequent (if temporary) collapse of British authority showed everyone where the real source of power lay.

In French, Portuguese and British Africa the same forthright principles were in effect. The ultimate British reliance in Africa was expressed in verse: "Whatever happens, we have got The Maxim gun and they have not."

That is what true imperialism involved. And, in the end, it was not enough. Everywhere, contending with the urge for national self-identity, it collapsed.

Pollid Thing

The external influence that the United States or the Soviet Union seek to exercise is by comparison with the real imperialism a pallid thing. To send in administrators is unthinkable; at most there may be technicians and advisers. And while, as in Afghanistan, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic and one hopes not Poland, troops have been dispatched, this is deeply against the conscience of the age.

Government, in any case, must be by local politicians, and this insures, as Americans learned in Vietnam and the Russians are almost certainly discovering in Afghanistan, their discredit. There are, in fact, only two possibilities in such rule. If it is good and independent and has the confidence of its people, it will not long tolerate foreign guidance. If it is pliable and cooperative and accepts foreign domination, it will not long have the confidence of its people.

There is another fatal difference from the 19th century. Then there was no real thought of imposing an economic and social system; what was found in Asia and Africa was accepted. The only intrusion on the indigenous culture came from the trading and plantation enterprises. While this on occasion, as in the sugar colonies, could be great, it reflected no systematic design. The missionaries did make an effort to alter the local culture and institutions but this reached there was almost always friction between them and the colonial administrators.

In recent times, an avowed purpose of the great powers in extending their influence has been to preserve free enterprise, sometimes called free institutions, or to bring the liberating miracle of modern Socialism. This compulsion is irrelevant and damaging, and especially so for the Russians.

Administrative Capacity

The difference between capitalism and Communism is relevant only after there is capitalism. No one viewing a jungle, a tribal economy or a simple village society can tell whether it is capitalist or Socialist because it is neither. The effort to extend a system causes more difficulties for the Russians than for the United States because Socialism is a definite, structured thing. When tried in the poor countries, it places a heavy demand on the resources of all resources — administrative capacity. Free enterprise, in contrast, is anything, however primitive, that happens to exist.

It is something of a puzzle, incidentally, as to why Soviet policy fails to recognize the extensive irrelevance of Socialist development in the more elementary reaches of the Third World. Nothing else was so clear in the mind of Marx: Socialism must come after the organ-

Polish Countdown To Party Congress

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Poland goes from one countdown to another. Just as the first one — the 90-day strike requested by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski — was interrupted by the March 27 warning strike after only a third of its run, another countdown started. The second one is 120 days and it will run up to the extraordinary congress of the ruling Communist Party.

There was much at stake for the plenary session of the party's Central Committee, which has just set the July 20 date for the congress — the very existence of Solidarity and of any other independent and democratic organizations in Poland. These organizations constitute the most serious challenge to "real Socialism" since the Bolshevik revolution of 1917.

The challenge is in certain aspects even more fundamental than the Yugoslav schism of 1948. For the Yugoslavs at the time, the question was one of political independence from Moscow. But Yugoslavia lay on the edge of the Communist bloc and Tito did not question the basic principle of single-party rule, nor of the single labor union.

Poland, however, lies in the very heart of the Soviet empire and every day gives ample evidence of the failure of the Communist system. The four-hour warning strike, the tacit but real approval by the party's rank and file of the way Solidarity is moving towards its goals constitute a series of referenda that clearly show the way the Polish people feel about the system.

All of this, once again, adds to the evidence that the Communist rulers of Poland are both divided and alienated from the people and remain in power only because of

geopolitical imperatives back Soviet blackmail.

The plenary session took place in a situation in Poland. It appeared very little the very solutions in politics. Jaruzelski refused to give its support to the hard-liners or the moderates.

The Central Committee gave an exhibition of political analysis and showed itself too capable of changing any members at a time when they were being challenged by level of government, par nation.

Nevertheless this plenary well remembered in his Polish Communism. If it came in to "Soviet sensitivity" did not get rid of the hard-liners, nevertheless turned out to success for the moderates a Solidarity.

The plenary proved that Jaruzelski harbored a real national coalition for the Catholic Church, whose p has acted as mediator to Gen. Jaruzelski and Lech W the 10-million members of S ity and many of those who s long to the Communist Party.

And that is another Polish dot. The success of the w strike March 27 as well as t ing off of the general strike last Tuesday were evident d strations of support for Jaruzelski against his rivals the Communist Party.

The plenary who has tris main above the fray, has the come out of the plenary with or strength as the first Polish leader in dozens of whose prestige is based on threat of repression but on logue with the nation.

Thus, under these very p lar circumstances, any anal the situation must take int sideration that it is evolving. If, for example, it may be sided unfortunate that the nations of Stefan Olszowski Tadeusz Grabieci were down, what is more import that these hard-liners were n feel that they had to hand i resignations.

It is just as unfortunate t Poliburo managed to get a confidence, but it is incom more important that it was o sideration that it is evol inged state under a Com system and they will leave a mark in contemporary histor only in Poland.

Big Sweep

In refusing to change its bers, the Poliburo set deprecation, only delayi, evitable and allowing, in ingers that will prove to short duration. The big s come, notwithstanding the bur, and it will come be party's extraordinary cong

Yet, the men at the top ar ing with fire. The plenum w change the method of elect egates to the congress. Wh fore, was a bureaucratic fo was turned into a quasi-dem process, with all the risks th involves.

The small Democratic Pe fellow travels up to now merely for decoration, has held an extraordinary co and ousted 117 of the 120 bers of its Central Comr Among those evicted we ranking figures of the Poliburo, including the vice dent of parliament and th Council of State, Poland's five presidency.

Getting used to democ not easy, as the convulsio Solidarity have just demon Mr. Walesa has overcome much difficulty — the first splits within the union. But i rus of democracy has taken and as the plenum has shov has even contaminated the p

This explains why the Co list Party leaders were v rious in setting the date for extraordinary party congress, which some observers bel not yet final.

Political analogies often a rousing and misleading. situation of Poland is i different from that of Cze vladia in 1968. Yet, the 14th gress of the Czechoslovak Co list Party must be remembe

That congress was also early, whereas the Russians it delayed. That cong was supposed to rule in a q among the various factions party, and it too was exp to decide in favor of the mode of those who favored a dialo in other words, of a renew formed party.

The congress was schedu meet Sept. 9, 1968, but it gat on Aug. 22, 1968, a few hour the first Soviet tanks o Czechoslovakia.

But by then the Congre not only extraordinary, bu clandestine.

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Letters

Do Cars Kill?

When the Constitution was written the object of allowing our citizens to carry guns was not to shoot each other with them. It appears that the original intentions are secondary to the manifest reality of today.

Everyone who drives a car (cars don't kill people, either) must have a license and every car must be registered. I suggest that one must have a license in order to purchase a gun, and that every gun be registered. In order to obtain a license, one must pass a safety training course. This may avoid many of the senseless accidents with guns. The license would also require a test by qualified "gunmen," say, a panel of three: one each from the police, the armed forces, and the National Rifle Association. Any one questionable won't pass. We may then avoid "nuts" shooting people.

P. A. DEMER.
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Police State

Your editorial, "Dilemma of Protection" (HT, April 1), was as alarming as the assassination attempt you discussed.

You rightly pointed the finger of blame at a lack of "preventive police work." The remedy you suggested was to shadow all likely suspects — e.g., any person arrested with firearms in a city the pres-

ident is visiting or will visit within a week; any person labeled "a potentially dangerous radical" by the Secret Service — and thereby limit their rights on the assumption that they might attempt assassination.

That smacks of Big Brother, and

I'm sure that President Reagan or any other American president would rather risk assassination attempts, and even death, than be part of the police state you suggest.

LOUIS H. CARUFEL.

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We've got news for you.

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INTERNATIONAL FASHION

LINEUP

Lia Loren

She had her cutters under a red bandanna while talking about Alexandre — and looked better than most women coming out of any salon. "Don't tell him," she'd have a fit. "Actual-ly, he knows it and says, 'He's the only star in the world who's not a customer-coiffeur ship, as we discover in So-riety about Carissima Amica'."

Intino

The celebrated Roman couturier made Jacqueline Kennedy's wedding dress when she married Aristotle Onassis, and has remained favorite designer ever since. Intino tells us about a woman who's a queenly sphinx to most of us in jeans and raincoat.

ma Picasso

She is partly responsible for this supplement as she was the first one to say "yes" to our impromptu request.

A strong indi- Paloma often looks like one father's intriguing paintings montage of colors and shapes could be bizarre on anybody. It which works perfectly for s she explains, she fabricates n fashion, but she has a great y for Yves Saint Laurent, hom she started her career as ry designer.

I Lagerfeld

He is known for exciting and sophisticated clothes. His per- fumes and the Fendi furs he designs rate an A for excel- lence.

of it pales next to Lagerfeld's le, which can be compared he best of Versailles. Bright, late he collects books, beds iepsins. From the splendor of th-century quarters, he writes his unique collection of beds.

von Furstenberg

She had all the fairy godmoth- ers around her cradle — so it is little wonder she should end up writing a book about youth and beau- ty. "Young At Any Age," published by Random House, will be released in July. The Interna- tional Fashion Supplement has had k at the manuscript and comes th some beauty secrets.

H. de Rothschild

Paris social queen Baroness Guy de Roth- schild is one of those few for- tunate women who have the time, money, silhouette and yle for high fashion. Hers is a of elegant races, intimate ers, and hopping between cha- x. A person of fragile health, also spends a lot of time help- ing her article, the baroness puts fashion chips on Saint Laurent le's the best") and Ungaro ("I his first customer").

WASHINGTON

ART BUCHWALD

I am delighted that the European edition of the Herald Tribune is de- voting a special issue to fashion. When I lived in Paris I always looked forward to cov- ering the fashion scene — it provided the best humor in town.

The new fashion col- lections are on again in Paris and the town is once again loaded with fashion reporters, manufacturers, depart- ment store buyers, accessory experts and style thieves, all of whom are interested in seeing what the French couturiers have up their sleeves for next season.

The trend is to get fashions back to normal, and for the moment all

wild body styles have gone out of fashion. Very few are aware of how fashion ideas are created and it was just by chance that we happened to stagger on a secret meeting of one of the biggest fashion houses and witness the birth of this collection.

At the meeting were the production man- ager, the head vendeuse (sales man- ager), the publicity director and the treasurer, all sitting around a table. There was an empty chair at the head of the table, presumably re- served for The Man or, as he is known in France, Le Maitre.

Suddenly the door opened and a

(Continued on Page 85)

NEW YORK

John Fairchild, publisher of Women's Wear Daily (also known to the fashion trade as The Pope while WWD is The Bible), is the most powerful man in the business. He can make or break a couture house — and often does. The wrong word from him will leave you burned at the fashion stakes. He builds people up — and sometimes knocks them down. So it is little wonder that the fashion pack look up to him with a mixture of reverence and fear. Yet, to his near and dear, Fairchild is different, a warm, funny and private man, as you'll see in Eugenia's column.

EUGENIA SHEPPARD

Louise J. Esterhazy has joined the big league of news- paper commen- tators. Her slightly naive but bitchy cov- erage of fashion and social goings-on in Women's Wear Daily have made thousands laugh like crazy — unless they are the subjects of her barbs. Every day Louise receives letters and at least 20 telephone calls that she never an- swers.

It's not that Louise J. Esterhazy is allergic to telephones. The problem is that there is no Louise J. Esterhazy.

Intrigued by a name that often appeared in WWD's "Eye" column of goings-on around town, John Fairchild invented his own version as a byline for stories too frivolous for the board chairman and chief executive of 26 Fairchild publica- tions to sign.

At the beginning of his career, John Fairchild said that he planned to retire at about 50 and do nothing for the rest of his life. On March 6, he celebrated his 54th birthday and decided that he is too young. "I'm having a good time and like every- thing I do," he says.

He has always had a good time. His grandfather started the first

(Continued on Page 85)

PARIS

HEBE DORSEY

This is not a first for the International Herald Tribune. Fashion supplements go back to 1901, when the New York Herald, as it was called, ran one every Sunday. The tradition continued until 1914 and World War I, leaving us an extraordinary record of Belle Epoque elegance.

Those were the days. Fashion photography barely existed. It was all done with illustrations, often by excellent artists, and exquisite Art Nouveau graphics. The leisu- rely, My Fair Lady backgrounds talked of races, polo grounds, rose gardens and tea parties. Women went around in visiting dresses (they visited a lot in those days) of banana green tussor trimmed with embroi- dery, soutache, braid and filet lace. Afternoon dress meant gauze with cashmere border trimmed with insertions of Alencon lace.

Wardrobe lists included evening dress (also known as princess dress), walking dress, short trotting dress, tea gown, reception dress and even "drab skating costume" — the latter of velvet and chinchilla.

In what was the beginning of fashion journalism, artists and later photographers were fully credited, but not writers, which is probably just as well since their style was just as cosseted as the dresses they de- scribed. "Varied Toilettes Worn In Accordance With Society Require- ments During The Day," is rivaled by "Dress For The Little Girl Re- quires Fortrightness And Care If She Is To Appear To Advantage."

There was no such thing as a fashion house, let alone a fashion designer. With blunt realism, de- signers were called, plainly, dressmakers and ladies' tailors. All the names we come across, includ- ing "Maison Lewis, Purveyors to Several Courts," are totally un- known today. At "Aux Merveilles de la Dentelle," blouses and lingerie with lace or embroidery started at 50 francs.

Fashion also meant Paris, and only Paris, in those days. No more. Fashion is now international and the most clever people are the ones who can best pick the bits and piec- es.

PARIS — It still has authority, coupled with creativity in its best, most frivolous sense. It has the leg- end and, per se, the magic. Up to a few years ago it also had all those wonderful artisans, but unfor- tunately many of them have gone by the wayside.

This is the country of Marie An- toinette and the little titts — those

legendary seams- tresses who went down the Rue de la Paix carrying hat- boxes and seducing lecherous old men. This is the country of haute couture, a world that almost sank a few years ago and was miraculously put back afloat by the develop- ment of side indus- tries such as per- fumes, licenses and ready-to-wear.

Everybody who wants to become a de- signer should start here, for nowhere else will one experience the same creative po- tency. Strangely, Par- is, which may not be very nice to strangers, makes a dis- tinct exception for fashion de- signers, who can — and often have — become Parisian superstars.

MILAN — Scarcely on the map as recently as five years ago, Milan is now a force to be reckoned with. Italians — such as Fendi, Missoni, Armani, Versace, Krizia and now Ferre — have become famous the world over because of their remark- able talent and savoir-faire. Their in-

Age is of no impor- tance. You can be ravish- ing at 20, charming at 40 and irresistible for the rest of your life. — Chanel

nate love for fashion is often ex- ploited by industrial tycoons who shrewdly look at fashion designers as if they were race horses.

They also treat them as such. Italian designers live and work in palat- zos, own yachts, private islands, Ven- ice hideaways and New York brownstones. They work non-stop.

Italians have also cornered the market when it comes to manu- facturing. Every other important de- signer goes there to buy their won- derful fabrics and use their sophis- ticated factories.

LONDON — Once swinging, now sagging. Fortunately, the forth- coming Royal Wedding should bring some excitement to the fash- ion scene. The pictures of Lady Di — in see-through dress and low-cut décolletage — are bound to help British fashion no end.

The downfall of London fashions is all the more difficult to un- derstand in that Britain spends a lot of time and money on unique Colleges of Art, where hundreds of students receive complete fashion education. Unfortunately, many of those

(Continued on Page 85)

PARIS



The baroness with Ungaro.

MARIE-HELENE DE ROTHSCHILD

Saint Laurent and Ungaro are my two favorite designers. I love them both but have a different relationship with each of them. Saint Laurent is not only the most refined of all de- signers; he has an eagle eye for ac- cessories and is a master when it comes to translating fashion history into contemporary clothes.

When I go to Ungaro's, I feel right at home because I was his first customer. I followed him the day he

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ROME

VALENTINO



Jacqueline Onassis and I met in 1964 through her sister, Lee. It was nearly a year after the death of President Kennedy and she was just coming out of strict mourning. She asked me to help her choose some clothes for the period of half mourning she was about to begin, and I made a series of black and white outfits for her, as one would for a queen in mourning.

For me, and for many others, she represented a kind of queen, a ce- lebrity one reads much about and knows little of and who, one feels, does not do the same things we all do. With time, a friendly, affection-

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PARIS

SOPHIA LOREN



Alexandre is the last of the great personalities we have in France. He is a great artist, and would be equally good in other fields. He'd even make a wonderful writer. I could sit for hours listening to him.

I've known him for 20 years, and he always takes care of me when I start a film. I don't think of him only as a coiffeur, although he does his job with great dignity. I believe he could have expanded his emoti- vity and sensibilities in other fields.

I can talk to him about every- thing. We love to talk about human relationships, emotions, feelings. Love? Yes, I think love is the basis of life. Love is life. That's why I picked that title for my book, for I don't think that one can go without the other.

It takes a long time before you decide how you want to look in life. If you reach a certain style that suits you, why change? Although hair- dressers want to change you, you should resist. Sometimes, Alexandre says I should change my hair, may- be, cut it a little bit. I say yes, but only a little bit. He knows when he can influence me. If he feels there is nothing he can do, he doesn't insist.

If you are secure, you don't want to change. When you want to change the whole thing, it means something is rebelling in you. It

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FASHION SUPPLEMENT THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FASHIONS AT THE CONCOURS HIPPIQUE.



Seventy-five years ago in the Herald Tribune.

● Buchwald

(Continued from Page 75)

16-year-old boy, chewing on a piece of licorice, was led into the room by his mother. Everyone in the room stood up and bowed.

The mother placed the boy in the chair, straightened his tie and stood by his arm, staring coldly at the group.

The production manager spoke first: "Well, Maitre, have you made your decision?"

The Maitre smiled, but didn't say anything.

The head vendeuse said: "Are you going to put the hips on the bosom this year?"

The Maitre shook his head.

"Perhaps," said the publicity director, "you will put the waist around the knees?"

The Maitre shook his head again.

"The bosom around the hips?" the treasurer suggested.

The Maitre sucked on his licorice stick but said nothing.

The production manager said: "I know. You're going to put the bosom on the back and the back on the shoulders. You will call it the 'Backward Look'."

"No, no, no," the Maitre said. The people at the table looked gloomy. "Perhaps," the treasurer said, "you are going to lower the bosom and raise the skirt."

Silence.

"You're not going to lower the skirts and raise the bosom?" the publicity director asked incredulously.

"You're all in a rut," the Maitre said. "We want new ideas, but all the time it's the same thing, the same suggestions, the same ideas. The customers want something fresh, something new, something they've never had before."

"What is that, Maitre?" the production manager said. "Tell us. You are our leader."

"I am going to do something revolutionary, something we will be criticized for, something which will shake the very foundations of the industry."

"Oh, tell us, Maitre," quivered the head vendeuse.

The Maitre took the licorice stick out of his mouth and pointed it at the group. "I am going to put the waist where the waist belongs."

There was shocked silence and then the publicity director screamed: "Maitre, you've done it again."

"And I'm going to put the bosom on the bosom."

"Mother of pearl!" whistled the production manager.

"And the hips will be on the hips," the Maitre said, slamming his tiny fist on the table.

"And skirts?" asked the treasurer.

"What will you do about skirts?"

"Skirts will be normal length."

"No one's ever thought of it before," the head vendeuse cried.

"Oh, Maitre, you are a genius."

Suddenly the production manager stood up. "It's all well and good, Maitre, and I hate to pour cold water on the meeting, but if you start making dresses that look like dresses the husbands are going to like it."

"He's right," admitted the treasurer. "If the husbands like the clothes, we'll be ruined. No women will buy them."

The Maitre scowled. "It's only for one season. Next season we'll do something different. Making normal clothes is a fad. The shock effect will sell the clothes. By the time the shock wears off we'll have the bosom back at the knees where it belongs."

"It's true," the publicity director said. "The effect will be so startling the husbands won't have time to recover."

The Maitre picked up his licorice stick. "Then it's decided. We shall call the line 'The Natural Look.'"

Everyone said it together: "The Natural Look."

The head vendeuse wept unashamedly. "Oh, creator, what could we do without you?"

The treasurer kissed his hand. "Thank heaven you're not old enough to be drafted."

The mother spoke up for the first time. "My son has to take his nap."

Everyone stood up and the Maitre took his mother's hand and left the room.

[Editor's note: This column was written in 1959.]

The house of Jeanne Lanvin was founded in 1887 — coincidentally the same year as the European edition of the New York Herald. Like Coco Chanel, Jeanne Lanvin began by making hats, and went on to dresses, perfumes and more. This sketch is a design that delighted the fashion-conscious in 1915.



● Sheppard

(Continued from Page 75)

Fairchild publications, and his father was publisher of WWD for many years," he says. "As soon as John graduated from Princeton he was shipped off to the J.C. Hudson Co. in Detroit to learn the retail business. After that, he was sent to Paris to learn fashion. Eventually he became head of WWD's Paris bureau, where he spent five years, leaving reluctantly for New York in 1960 to become publisher of WWD. What he did to change the sedate trade paper into gay and gossip reading is history, and the change has rubbed off on other publications."

Though John's desk is heaped with invitations every day, he says no to most of them. He is almost never seen at the big balls. "I hate big dinners with four or six people, but best of all I like to have dinner alone with my wife, Jill." The Fairchilds were married in 1950 and have four children, two sons and two daughters. They prefer to live in the country and tried it for a while, but a half-hour commute by train plus a half-hour in the Porsche proved too difficult. To make up for the move to the city, they took an apartment where they can watch the East River from their windows.

For vacations, the Fairchilds have a home on the south shore of Long Island and a condominium in Klosters, Switzerland. Now they are tempted by Ireland. They have made two trips there and have fallen in love with Kinsale, a kind of fishing village near Cork. They have not bought a house and probably won't until their twins have graduated from college and are on their own, even though the place meets all requirements, including quiet informality and a creative group of international settlers. It even has sand and there's nothing John likes better than walking on a beach.

Living apart from the crowd is very much a part of John Fairchild's character. He prefers to be an astute observer rather than participant. He is basically Puritan but was more amused than shocked when one of New York's more friendly ladies made a pass at him in a taxicab.

A Shift to Style

The two Fairchild publications to which John pays the closest attention, WWD (circulation 75,000) and W (circulation 250,000), are now concentrating more on style than they are on fashion. W is especially dedicated to style, not only in clothes but in decorating, entertaining, collecting.

"One thing I've learned is that people prefer style to fashion. It's because style is more personal and does not necessarily depend on money," he says.

Right now he believes that the Italians are on the ascendance for both style and fashion, and that Armani, the designer with the movie star looks, will soon be recognized as one of the world's top designers. "His clothes hang on people that well," John says.

John Fairchild is a journalist who can sense a story before it is born, and if the story sometimes offends a friend, his answer is: "It's news, isn't it?"

And it always is.

● Valentino

(Continued from Page 75)

ate relationship developed between us, and the queen became a real, human person, a very dear and faithful friend.

I see in her a very definite, confident style. A "chic" that is a strange mixture of casual and strict, austere and relaxed; strong, sportive and determined for day, yet soft, feminine, almost fragile for the evening.

Her supposed extravagance is a myth. She wears her clothes over and over again. She works all week

Start with the dress, not the details. — Chanel

and spends her weekends riding or playing tennis, so she doesn't need that many clothes. She does not care much for furs. I don't remember seeing her in furs. She prefers raincoats. She does not wear perfume, either. I don't remember ever smelling scent around her.

Besides black and grey, she likes quiet colors — all the beiges and browns. Lately, I have convinced her to wear red for the evening. She wears very little makeup, just lip gloss and mascara. She looks after her hair, but otherwise is a woman who offers little physical surprise. Hers is a natural look.

We worked together for a few days once on a book project, and I would meet her in the morning at Doubleday. There, she is just another working woman; the secretaries call her "Jackie," she is kind to everyone, and she is attentive and almost shy with her chief editor.

After a day together at her office, I met her one evening at a ball given for the opening of an exhibition. A mini-riot broke out among photographers and onlookers as Jackie Onassis made her entrance — once again a queen.

● Rothschild

(Continued from Page 75)

left Courreges, because of the way he cuts clothes. I have a great rapport with everybody — the fitters and all the salesgirls. I don't mind giving a hand and I have been known to sell his clothes to passersby who didn't know who I was.

Ungaro is also a friend. I suffer through the collections, I tell him whether I love it or not. It's a thrill for me to be at his premieres, and I hope he enjoys having me there.

Ungaro: What I love best about her is her enormous generosity and total loyalty. Am I influenced by her? Absolutely. I'll never forget that she told me: Keep doing what you do best.

What I love about him is that he has improved tremendously. He has learned how to make soft dresses, the most feminine in Paris. Ten years ago, he was very much a tailor and couldn't do the things he does now.

Chanel had a gift. She kept doing the same suit year in and year out and one would keep buying them as if they were cashmere sweaters. Ungaro is also beginning to develop a style all his own.

I wear a lot of his dresses at the races, and now I'm beginning to buy his evening dresses as well. White, black and red are my favorite colors, especially red because it's a strong color. I have an Oriental body; very thin waist and much wider hips. One must cheat. I hate fittings. I have neither the strength nor the patience for it.

Ungaro: She always comes to my studio and we select her wardrobe together. I always ask her why she wears certain dresses, what she feels like next. That's why I designed my shows this season — very much with her in mind.

It makes me giggle when people find me elegant. Especially on the days when I am sick but still go out — with just my fur coat over a nightgown.

● Dorsey

(Continued from Page 75)

work abroad, often in Paris or Italy.

Yet London, with its irrepressible young people, is still a great place for street fashions and it attracts all kinds of fashion pros. Also still way on top of the world, the English staples, rainwear, tartans, cashmeres et al add up to a very strong section of the fashion spectrum, also known as Le Chic Anglais.

NEW YORK — America once copied Europe. But that was a long time ago. If things go on the way they are, American-lifestyle fashions — easy, comfortable, casual — may well dominate the Eighties. See what's happened to jeans, jogging suits, T-shirts and sneakers. Judging from Claude Montana's invitation card for today's show, Western Style may be next.

American designers are also beginning to spread their wings outside the United States and are focusing on Europe. Calvin Klein, whose first boutique was opened by Browns in London, is launching a second one in Milan. Brown's owner, Helen Bernstein, has been covering the American collections for years and says the time is right for the American understated sense of design.

In Paris, Kim D'estainville, whose first boutique, Hemispheres, already made a killing with the best of American sportswear, is opening a second one in Passy this spring.

TOKYO is making a splash, too, mainly because it is such a new and avid market. Only a generation away from the kimono, the Japanese have now made a name for themselves, both on the level of talent and production. They have signed up famous French, Italian and American names for licensing at home. When they run out of names, they invent a few, with a preference for the Made in Paris label.

The most famous Japanese de-

PARIS

KARL LAGERFELD

Beds and books are part of the things I like best in life. I collect 18th-century state-beds like others collect old cars.

A polonaise does not take much more space than a vintage Rolls Royce. You only need higher ceilings (15 feet at least) for the tester or pavilion with its plumes, ostrich feathers, panaches, aigrettes, inner and outer valances and posters.

It is important to fall asleep in beautiful surroundings, and wake up in a perfect setting. I hate the banal. I listen to the murmur "Dramatize it, dramatize it," even when I am sleeping.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, the bed was the center of the house. It was considered so important that its position was drawn into the plans of houses and castles. It was the 19th-century bourgeois who made bed something you were not supposed to show — a place where "things" happened.

In Paris I sleep most of the time in a bed a la Romaine designed by Jacob. It is supposed to have belonged to the young Comte d'Artois (later King Charles X), who had many houses and, I imagine, more than one bed.

I redid it as it must have looked 200 years ago; the silk I used is a copy of one of Queen Marie Antoinette's dresses redone by Tassi-nari. I was told that the paneling of my bedroom had been brought here from the castle of St. Cloud when it was dismantled in the 1870s.

I love to read, and except for newspapers, I read only in bed. I don't know how to read in an armchair. I hate food in bed and I consider smoking in bed one of the worst and most uncivilized of today's habits.

A bed should be a place of elegant sufficiency, tranquility and books.

For the sporty side of beds, you should have a modern one. I never give my antique beds to couples. These beds are places of tranquil solitude and twilight fantasies, not battlefields. They are for sleep, hope, or cloudy dreams of high romance. Sleeping in an 18th-century state-bed is like sleeping in the lap of legends.

O sleep! O gentle sleep! Nature's soft nurse, how have I frightened thee.

That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down.

And steep my senses in forgetfulness?

Shakespeare ("Henry IV")

signer. Kenzo, lives in Paris. Hanae Mori is another powerful name in Japan, America and Paris, where she has joined the haute couture ranks. Prestige is not a price too high for her to pay.

Under her leadership, Tokyo is now becoming an active fashion center, with yearly fashion awards going to international fashion talents.

Besides becoming international, fashion in the last couple of decades has also shifted from pure creation to the roar of the cash register.

Once nowhere, ready-to-wear now caters to millions of people dressed more or less alike. It has its stars: Kenzo, Mugler, Montana, Lagerfeld, Halston, Versace and Calvin Klein, to name only a few.

All these men are tycoons, which shows that no amount of talent would be worth much without the business know-how of a handful of tough businessmen like Pierre Berge of Yves St. Laurent, Sergio Galeotti at Armani's and Giancarlo Giammetti at Valentino's.

We see a lot of Alexandre because he is a very cultivated man and surrounds himself with intelligent people. It's a pleasure to go to



"To rise at six, to dine at ten, to sup at six, to sleep a makes a man live for ten times ten."

— Victor

● Loren

(Continued from Page 75)

means you're having a crisis. I used to do that when I was very young. I changed my hair color every day. One day I was a brunette, then a blonde, then red. Then, little by little, the years went by and I went back to my original color, which is a kind of brownish.

Yes, I always put my hair up myself because it takes too much time to go to the hairdresser. I only go when it's necessary and I only go to Alexandre. In my business, we learn how to do everything: hairdressing, sewing, makeup. I know how to cope with myself. I'm always desperate but I know I'm going to find a way. I always manage to look a little better.

My favorite hairstyle? Very simple, because I have a very defined face; my nose is pronounced, my mouth is too big. The simpler my hair, the better, because it's better to show your face, how it is, than put attention on your hairdo.

[Sophia Loren and her husband, Carlo Ponti, recently were Alexandre's guests of honor. Socializing with him, she says, is different.]

We see a lot of Alexandre because he is a very cultivated man and surrounds himself with intelligent people. It's a pleasure to go to

his house, for he is a guy with such simplicity, such a very discreet all the time ways — knows how to. There's never a wrong note. He's comfortable because he knows the facts of life and not been very easy on him became a very positive, instead of going bitter. He's got his problems unless you insist. He always keeps it to himself.

He is at the top of his even if he has not made money. His life is quiet, wanted it to be. He wanted care of his clients the way I do. Had he sold his world and he is not a person.

Is he happy? Happiness is thing so unreal. You have your ups and downs. But he's a balance in life, an equilibrium for which we all fight.

He is a serene man and a religious man. He goes to every Sunday. He has a way of being without being obnoxious has a way of being a man and at the same time of being your disposal.

This special supplement on international fashion was assembled and edited by Hel Dorsey with art direction by Denis Voltz at photographs by Charlie Gerli.

Gianni Versace

BOUTIQUES — MILAN Via della Spiga 20 — ROME Via Bocca di Leone 26 — TURIN Galleria San Federico 60 — PARIS 53, Rue Bonaparte
BRUSSELS 120, Avenue Louise — SINGAPORE Mandarin Hotel — ST. MAARTEN La Romana Royal Palm Plaza
TOKYO Seibu Ikebukuro-Seibuya — MIAMI Mayfair in the Grove — HONG KONG Swire House

MEN'S BOUTIQUES — MILAN Via P. Verri corner Via Montenapoleone — TURIN Galleria San Federico 60 — PARIS 59ter Rue Bonaparte
BRUSSELS 120, Avenue Louise — SINGAPORE Mandarin Hotel — ST. MAARTEN La Romana Royal Palm Plaza
TOKYO Seibu Ikebukuro-Seibu Shibuya — MIAMI Mayfair in the Grove — HONG KONG Swire House — LONDON 37, Brook Street

SHOW ROOMS Via Santo Spirito 26/A Milan — 600, Madison Avenue New York
GIANNI VERSACE Via Della Spiga 25 Milan — DIFFUSION Via S. Prima 2 Milan

MISSONI

PARIS: 43 Rue du Bac

MILANO: Via Montenapoleone 1
ROMA: Via Borgognona 38/B
ISCHIA: Piazzetta Dei Pini

TORINO: Galleria S. Federico 12
VENEZIA: S. Marco 1312/B
MÜNCHEN: 3 Amiralplatz

LOMA PICASSO



It's hard to separate Yves Saint Laurent from his work. I don't think he can himself. I don't think he wants to. His work reassures me never more excited than he talks about his next color or the next play he will do for.

I met him for the first time in 1967 when I was terribly shy and a giggler. He was a man of my hat allow me to get too close to him or vice versa. It's only in 1971 that I went to the rue Spontini (old Couture House) and I missed very few collections in the meantime, we became

first approach to fashion was as my mother dress up with gowns from grand couturier go out at night. I discovered my own fashion at the age of 17 and at Portobello, but also through Hollywood. The first designer I really liked was Yves Saint Laurent. I remember cutting out of magazine the pictures introducing Yves's men's look and the 1970 with the see-through chiffon. In the beginning, I followed Saint Laurent through the zines. Magazines were more of a guide; fashion dictators and dictators made them more

have a tendency to be extravagant and my father is surely reliable for that. He taught me to be a dandy in his way. He loved clothes; he to put on fancy dress, he it was a game and it became satirical when he got people dress so that they could give their shirt that he had lovingly red.

"The Wrong Thing"

July 1970 I wore to Yves Saint Laurent's fall collection a gold satin coat over a mini-red lipstick and yellow-and-velvet. It created a stir, and American newspaper wrote that seemed to be wearing the "wrong thing" since fashion was the peasant look and devil. I saved that article precious because I knew that I was right. Yves confirmed it with his collection, which was all in multicolored satin, done in two ways, of course. After that I had a collection of jewelry for

have always had great fun sing up and still do, making own combinations with what suits the ensemble. One week I over a plumed geranium turban from a friend of mother's and amazing black, shimmering

dress from the Forties I couldn't resist. It was as good as my Joan Crawford look and anyway I was born with built-in shoulder pads and proud of it, too. I rushed to Yves for approval and that's how the Forties collection started, with my portrait on the wall of the studio.

Yves is the most charming, most fun and also most touching person to be with. He can create unforgettable images like that opulent creole wedding with three oriental veiled widows marching in front of two black beauties all dressed in gold. Or the Carmen ready-to-wear collection that was a feast at an extraordinary pace, interrupted only by the swift appearances of a maid.

I keep wondering how it can be possible that last year was my favorite and this year is my favorite again and so on.

People tend to see me dressed in Saint Laurent even when I'm not. Anyway, Yves has helped me create my own style by making me recognize myself in his collections.

At the end of the Picasso-inspired collection, I broke into tears, but that's another story.



Lady Di steps out for the evening.

LONDON

PRUDENCE GLYNN



Women of the Royal Family in 1969.

It is often said that British men marry girls who are like their female relatives. In choosing Lady Diana Spencer as his future queen, the Prince of Wales may therefore have noted a Hannoverian freshness of complexion, blue eyes and good broad shoulders descending to a matronly bosom, essential for the support of all the ironwear incumbent in her future position.

The deciding factor may have been that the lady is a fashion disaster in her own right. She can thus be expected to adopt unquestioningly the royal style, which is imposed by necessity and has nothing whatever to do with haute couture and changing skirt lengths. Royal style is based on convenience, er, make Lady Diana's wedding dress.

Let us hope that they can get away from their staple diet of Zandra Rhodes and Bill Gibb copies and a philosophy that enough yards of pretty fabric will cover the gap in their knowledge of couture construction (despite prices that can cover the down payment on a house).

Never mind, it will probably be her last venture into non-royal style. Come to think of it, since the Prince of Wales has grown up surrounded by women to whom he is devoted and whose dress sense, taken in the literal way, would bring on cardiac arrest in a fashion editor, this is going to make it easier for him to accept the so-far nebulous presence of his future in-laws. The romantic novelist Barbara Cartland, whose startling outfits suggest formaldehyde more than the tuberoses of which she writes, is to be step-grandmother. Her favorite theme is "cad shared in last chapter by doughty little virgin," so the old thing must be knocking back the patent energizers and vitamin pills at twice the normal rate to see her typewritten hopes come (arguably) true.

The stepmother-in-law is equally atrophied in style. Entering her fif-

There are some who believe that luxury is the opposite of poverty. No. It is the opposite of vulgarity. —Chanel

ties, Countess Spencer wears the clothes of the Fifties.

A royal engagement strikes joy into the heart of the populace and terror into the heart of the fashion-conscious. Just as sociologists draw graphs to indicate the state of the economy vis-a-vis the length of the hemline, so to my mind one can equate the awfulness of outfit to the grandeur of the occasion. Partly, it is to do with meanness. British women hate to spend on clothes, and having reluctantly done so — buying something quite useless in the general run of their wardrobe — they wear it, come hell or high water (both frequently come to British events) just because it's there. No one seems even to debate on the morning of Gold Cup Day at Royal Ascot if mud-length white organdy is quite the thing to wear in the downpour. And those hats! Back of the head, dear, contrasting color, and it will be all right.

In the end, the Royal Wedding will be an affair of the heart for women and of fashion for men. Uniforms, with their implications of power and rank, are notoriously sexy, and nobody makes or wears uniforms better than the British. Obscure country gentlemen suddenly appear in the most amazing fancy dress on state occasions. Heralds ordinary, extraordinary, *poursuivant*, or any other kind you care to mention go about basking things, and the chief of the local fire brigade is unrecognizable in medal-hung chic.

But it is the military uniforms which truly dazzle. No one, not even the Italians, can tailor a man so flatteringly, and one suspects that if the sensuous Latins did have a cut at it the occasion would look more like an Ivor Novello operetta than a rite taken very seriously by a people with a thousand-year-old tradition of kingship.

As for the bride, she will look divine, poignantly submissive, vulnerably pretty yet spunky and a good helpmate under all those acres of tulle and lace (hopefully not valuable: one dreads those

PARIS

DIOR



Dior and Tui at a costume ball in 1956.

For the first time, somebody has come up with a new facet of Christian Dior's life and is organizing an exhibition around it. In 1941, the future father of the New Look designed his first film costumes for "Le Lit a Colonne," directed by Roland Tui.

Now, Tui's widow, Denise, is organizing a "Christian Dior et le Cinema" retrospective at Palais de Chaillot's Musée du Cinema. An homage to Dior's talent as a painter, the show includes 87 original sketches and still photos. It will open in June.

Mrs. Tui said she discovered Dior at the Gaité Lyrique theater, where he designed costumes for Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

"I was struck by the freshness of his palette, the unusually acid colors," she said. "We'd hoped that Christian Dior would do the costumes for 'Le Lit a Colonne,' but he was overworked and begged off. So I thought about that young, unknown decorator."

"I was used to costume designers who gave you the vaguest drawings which had to be improved and worked upon. In Dior, I found a young maniac for detail, who gave very precise indications."

Dior had a hard time accepting fabric shortages. "We often had to change both fabrics and colors. I'd tell him that since we were filming in black and white, it made no difference, but it still made him sad."

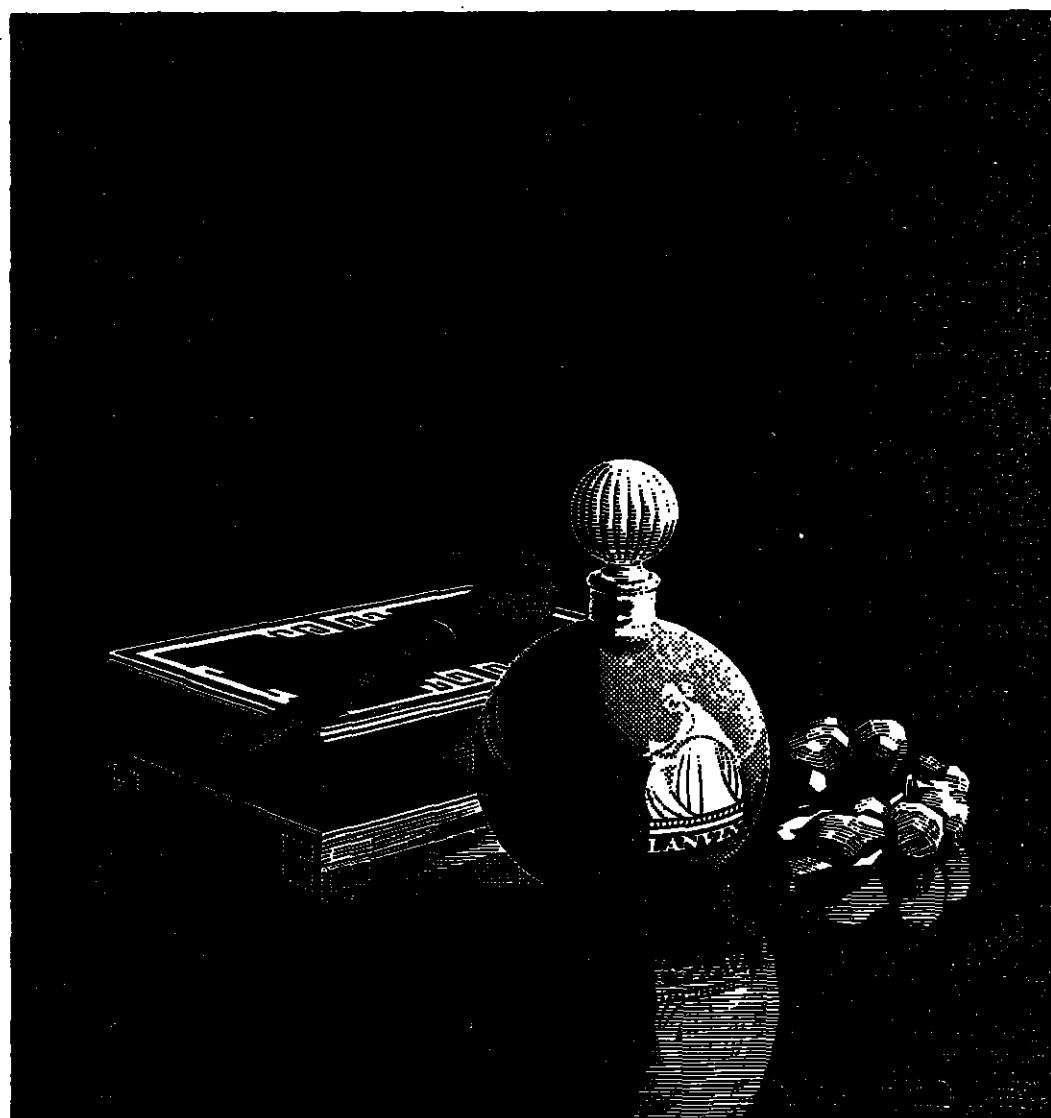
In those days, Mrs. Tui said, "Dior dressed like an Englishman, which was very pleasant during the Occupation. He wore a little brown hat, round, with a flat rim, its ribbon pierced with a feather. A blue cordflower in his gray flannel suit. You'd have thought we were in Piccadilly."

Eventually, they became friends and "I was one of eight women to whom he gave his favorite New Look dress — navy blue, with a little, white veiled hat." —H.D.



Sketches by Dior for 'Le Lit a Colonne.'

LANVIN PARIS



"I created Arpège for the beautiful women of my time, of all time"

Jeanne Lanvin 1927



onomics, forgetfulness and uncrushability. Above all, it is based on confidence: on the one hand to show that you have far more important and humane concerns than whether turquoise blue is a natural killer with your hair color and on the other hand to prove a loved, unchanging, immediately recognizable symbol of monarchy.

While thrones exploded all over Europe, Queen Mary — wife of George V — pattered about in gold lame floor-length frocks (in the middle of the morning) and was never without her false fringe, her toque, and her broily with its parrot-head handle. To an uncertain nation, she was security.

No More Strapless — Please

So Lady Di has a few quick lessons to learn. She will never again — I hope — be allowed to appear in a strapless dress for an evening at the theater. Leaving aside the fact that the dress practically fell off — causing great merriment among the socialist press and shivers among those who know that the only secret of being well dressed is to be appropriately dressed — nobody wears a strapless dress to an occasion on which she will be seated most of the time. Why? Because you look as though you are sitting in a hip bath, silly. I hope Lady Di learned something at her first public outing from Princess Grace, who looked exquisite covered to the neck.

David and Elizabeth Emanuel, who were responsible for this social gaffe in black taffeta, will also

PARIS

By Pat McColl

Rimming the Place des Victoires and the side streets leading to the Forum des Halles are some of the newest and best boutiques in town. Not so long ago, Victoire's Francoise Chassagnac had this corner of Paris all to herself. Now, Thierry Mugler, France Andreie and Kenzo's Jungle Jap share the Place des Victoires address.

Just off the square at 52 rue du Croix des Petits Champs is one of the newcomers, Tokio Kuanagai. Tokio's witty shoes in red and white polka-dot silk or marble-look leather are the perfect footnotes to summer fashion. Shoe stores are springing up faster than fast-food stands but this one, with its French-made shoes, is one of the best. Tokio also designs a small ready-to-wear collection that he sells in his boutique.

A few blocks away, at 16 rue du Cygne, is another Japanese newcomer, Yohji Yamamoto. The big, white-tiled boutique sets off Yohji's dramatic oversized shapes.

A dramatic oversized shape is a best-seller at another recent entry to the Halles boutique scene, Altona at 19 rue du Jour, where men and women are snapping up a tent-like French Army riding coat. Price is part of the appeal—at 150 francs it is one of the best fashion bargains in town.

Down the street from Altona is one of the pioneers of the area, Agnes B. at 3 rue du Jour. This spring, Agnes opens her first New

York boutique, at Barney's, where the lurex striped-cotton jersey separates are sure to be winners.

Perhaps the most influential of the Halles area boutiques, along with Kenzo's Jungle Jap, is Marthe and Francois Girbaud's Halles Capone at 12 rue Turbigo. This is the shop where the baggy jean was born, and every season the Girbauds come up with inspirational items which, as a notice in the shop advises, are copyrighted. That doesn't stop the fashion poachers, though: A version of Halles Capone's cotton knicker with knee tucks is all over town.

Other fun stops in the area include:

- Via Bo, 12 rue Turbigo, and its neighbor Scooter, where the young New Wave fashion crowd hangs out on Saturdays.

- Claude Barthelemy at the corner of rue Etienne Marcel and rue Turbigo, and La Nacelle at 12 rue Pierre Lescot, for reasonably priced interpretations of the romantic folklore mood of the moment.

- Try Me, 6 rue de la Grande Truanderie, where faded cotton minis and tiger-printed corsair pants are best-sellers.

- Corinne Bricaire, 96 rue Rambuteau, another Les Halles pioneer whose new items for spring are chic baggy denims and corsair pants.

PARIS

DUCHESS OF ORLEANS

Now can one talk about Madame Gres without being indiscreet? That delightful woman and talented creator is like all true artists in front of their work — totally self-effacing. Frail in appearance, she is full of energy, and her courage is intoxicating. She alone can turn out sculptured dresses that seem to be made for Greek goddesses.

At each collection, I am amazed by the purity of the lines, the invention and the splendor in each of her dresses. But knowing how reserved she is, how can one talk about her? She wins you over from the first moment, yet her slightly distant glance prevents you from getting too close.

If you praise a dress, she answers: "I don't remember. Are you sure it's from me?" And after the show, when everybody applauds, she smiles a shy smile, then murmurs: "They're sweet. But what's so great about that? I'm only doing my job."

She is totally involved in her work, and has no time for herself. Sometimes, during a fitting, while she corrects a pleat or moves her pins around, she turns to her premiere (first assistant) and says: "Christine, all that's very nice, but when will you think about me? I have nothing to wear."



Mme. Gres (seated) and the duchess.

LONDON

IRA VON FURSTENBERG



Princess Ira von Furstenberg.

In "Young at Any Age," I chose women whose way of life is more important to them than their looks, but who want to look good while they enjoy their life."

- Farrah Fawcett: Her favorite beauty diet is based on avocados. "I love them and they never make me feel heavy or bloated."

- Marella Agnelli: "Good looks are not possible without health. My commitment to my health means that I stay out of cities. I've also been very lucky. I've been married for 27 years. If I had gone through three divorces, a face lift would probably seem essential."

- Berry Berenson Perkins: Unlike her sister Marisa, Berry has no beauty routine. The only makeup she uses is mascara. She swims, skis and plays tennis for fun. A girl friend occasionally gives her a facial.

- Princess Caroline of Monaco: "I believe that to be beautiful, you must be un-self-conscious and not think about it too much. Of course, I take care of myself. Beauty is also happiness, for which there is no prescription or explanation."

- Lady Diana Cooper: "I was only known as a great beauty because I had a knack for attracting publicity. I was always falling through a skylight or holding a camel wearing evening dress. (Me in evening dress. Camel in camel.)" Having money was not exactly a handicap. "In my day, the working classes didn't even try to be beautiful. People say: 'Why don't you do this, why don't you do that?' Now, I do absolutely nothing, I just paint up."

- Lady Antonia Frazer: How does she feel about her looks? "Well, they don't bother me and I don't bother them. And I think that I benefit from that old cliché

— being pretty considering the books I write and the books I write are good considering I'm quite pretty."

- Lilli Palmer: "Teeth. It's all in your teeth. Teeth are the soul of the face. Artists always say it's the

Scheherazade, that's easy. A little black dress, that's difficult. — Chanel

eyes, but in fact the very structure of the face is determined by one's teeth."

- Ali MacGraw: Her prescription for a good skin is a healthy sex life, exercise and eating right — "The old tried and true formula."

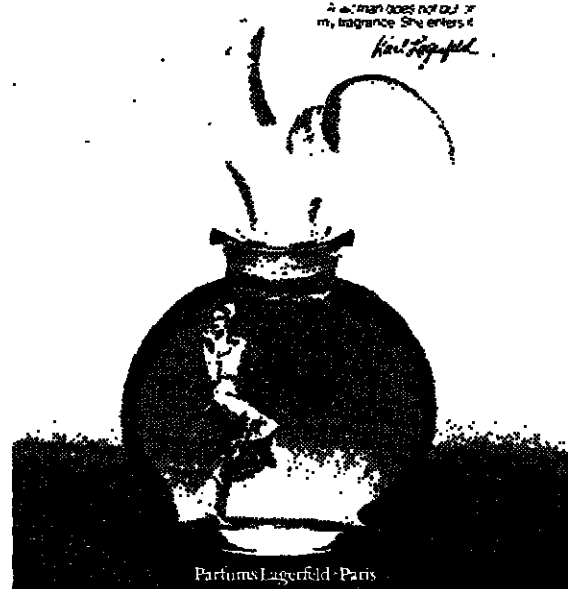
- Jacqueline de Ribes: "I don't think I'd ever been to the hairdresser before I married, except to get an annual cut."

- Barbara Walters: I ask how on earth she manages to all and still look so cool, collected. "Timing," she says. "In my life, timing is true."

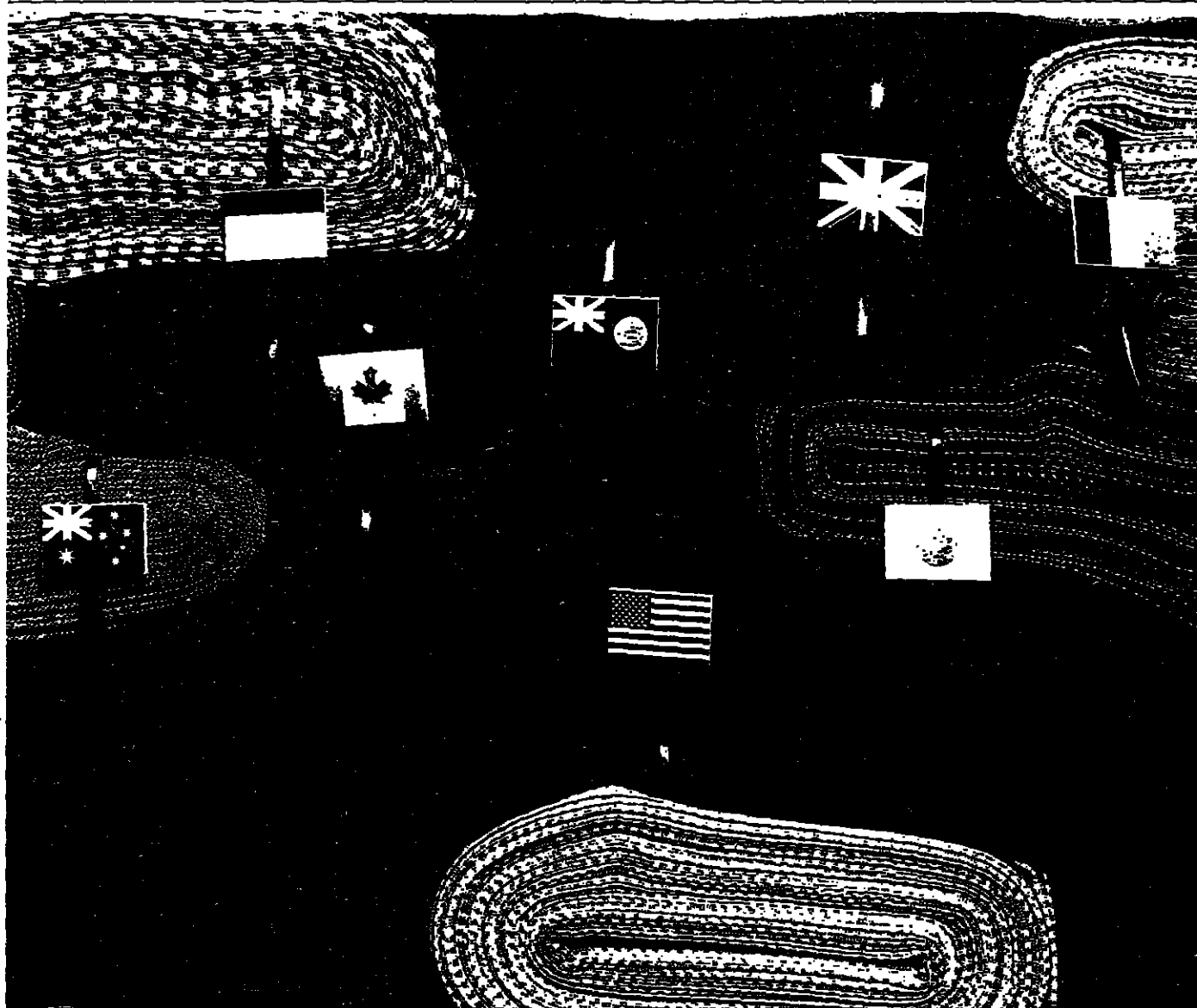
- Ghislaine Thesmar: The most important item is without a doubt. Perhaps dancing is based on balance. Balanchine loves his to wear scent and he loves ing and allocating scents dancer according to how her."

- Diana Vreeland: "The is," she proclaims, "that could make so much of themselves. I like the artifice that I think everyone should have around like a Japanese character like me, but I copy each other."

enter **Chloé**



Parfumes Lagerfeld - Paris



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MILAN

By Adriana Grassi

Fashion minded women know Armani in Via Sant'Andrea, Krizia and Versace in Via della Spiga, and Missoni in Via Monte Napoleone — to name only a few. But Milanese shoppers have some "secret" sources of fashion.

Raffaella Ciriel, 14 Corso Matteotti, buys in Paris from the most prestigious fashion houses and puts these outfits on sale in her showroom for selected customers. Here are Saint Laurent or Dior-inspired dresses in the most sophisticated Italian silks and wools.

Zenobia puts together collections inspired by French and Italian fashions, for her private customers as well as for Italy's best-known dressmakers, who buy the models and reproduce them.

Biffi, Ferre and Mazzuchelli work in much the same way.

Douini, in Via Montenapoleone at the corner of via Verri, caters to women's most intimate moments with prestigious lingerie. Here they can have nightgowns made from photographs — of Mae West, for example, or Jean Harlowe. Greta Garbo, Ava Gardner or Sophia Loren. The silks, embroideries, laces and insets are of high quality.

Carla Guerri in Via della Spiga is less glamorous than Douini but has a very sophisticated group of



Shells by Elio, Courtesy of Harro's Bonar Italia

Rosita Missoni

private customers. Mrs. Giuseppe makes panties, slips, nightgowns and negligees of beautiful silk satin in shades of pale green, aqua, apricot and champagne.

Amelia Villa di Vittoria Vignano, 16 Via Manzoni, is a personalized lace and linen shop opened in 1903. The extraordinary embroidery service includes personalized initials on handkerchiefs, sheets and pillowslips, and prices can reach \$1,000. There are petit-point or chair cushions and sofas, a large range of exclusive embroidery, and lace insets for table services. A 12-piece service can cost \$20,000. Anonymity is included in the price.

Truzzi, 1 Corso Matteotti, is the place for men who are fussy about shirts. Unmonogrammed cotton shirts begin at \$120. Customers get three fittings.

Albertini, 3 Via Gesù, is the place for custom-made men's shoes. Prices begin at \$450 for classic British styles.

Franco Pompiere Colla in Via Moroni is a men's hairdressing specialist who rarely accepts women. He uses only herb products of his creation prepared by the oldest herb shop in Milan. His most famous shampoo is a nut mixture matured for a year before use. Another is a mint shampoo for tonification.

Adalberto Cremonese and his partner, Alba Giannelli, run an unpretentious but internationally known bookbindery, "La Legatoria," at 29 Corso Venezia. They rebind precious issues, using rare papers from the Twenties, imitation reptile skins from the Thirties and bright-colored crocodile prints from the Forties. Indian prints. Stationery.

Carlo Palma's flower shop in Via Alberto da Giussano is the most sophisticated in the city. Button holes to table placements. Give him the color of the table linen and his imagination produces the rest.

Most exclusive restaurants in Milan have subdued lighting and restricted menus. Reservations are essential, but obtainable only if you are known or with an habitue.

La Vittoria, La Libera, Solferino, La Briciola, Il Piccolo Teatro, Rovello and — for really private lunches and dinners — the Club 44 are the principal watering holes. Savini has changed ownership and once more is among the best. Always in the running are El Toulou, Bice, Torre di Pisa, La Scaletta and La Collina Pistoiese.

ROME

By Leonora Dodsworth

You can still find custom-made clothes in Rome, despite crippling labor costs and a public too rushed to wait the necessary weeks. Such as: Shirts: Jaja, 7 Via Belsiana, just off Piazza di Spagna. Custom-made shirts in cotton, linen, silk or wool. Rolls of fabric in solids, patterns and stripes. Orders take up to one month, the price is \$40 for a cotton shirt, \$80 for one in silk, no charge for hand-embroidered initials.

Max, 33 Via Borgognona. Menswear. Owner Massimo Bertolini stocks a tempting display of cool Egyptian cottons, fresh poplins and smartly striped and checked shirtings. A made-to-measure shirt, entirely hand-sewn, takes about two weeks. There also is a stock of standard-sized, made-up cotton shirts with the Max label, to be tried on and altered. These next-best to custom-made cost \$40.

Pino Maugeri, 19 Via del Leone, just off Via del Corso. Dressy blouses with ruffles, lace collars, or delicate embroidery at the neckline. A silk blouse costs \$65, while one in linen with attractive front tucking is only \$45.

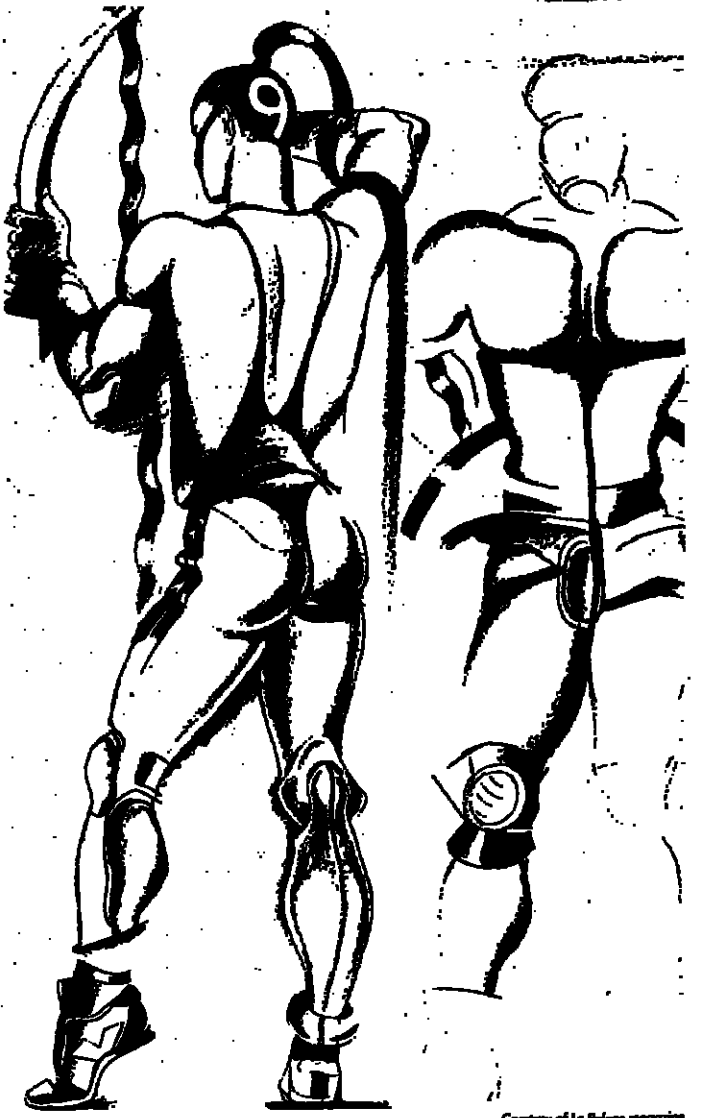
Children's Clothes: Lavori Artigiani Femminili, 6 Via Capo le Case. Everything — handmade, of course — for newborns, toddlers and youngsters up to the age of six. An exquisite christening robe in flounced white organdy lovingly handworked with tiny white flowers carries a tag not far short of \$500. For a first communion, there are elegant velvet pants, a lace-trimmed shirt and silk cummerbund for \$280. Silk party dresses, bathrobes, overalls, romper suits and matching minuscule shoes, Scottish tweed coats,

PARIS

LE PALACE — A FASHION LANDMARK



Le Palace stands out in fiery letters on the fashion firmament because it provides a home for the wildest dreams — and for some nightmares as well. Thanks to fabrics Envor (inset), fashion phantasms have become the order of the day and nothing is too wild or too extreme. Parties there have included every possible theme, including a *Femme Fatale*, which, somewhat predictably, turned out to be more of an *Homme Fatal*.



Courtesy of Le Palace magazine

● An elegant woman has to be able to go to the market without having housewives laugh at her. Those who laugh are always right. ● — Chanel

sheets and pillowslips, cribs, lamps.

The boutique at 47 Via Fontana Borghese is crammed from floor to ceiling with imaginative hand-made fashions for tots to 10-year-olds. Button-through, appliqued wool-knit cardigans, pint-size shirts with lacy jacots and high-yoked party dresses in granny-print cotton flannel and fine wool crepe.

Shoes: Ennio Laudadio, 2 Via Gregoriana. Handmade shoes for men and women. A good range of samples to choose from, or copies of shoes you already own. Mostly classic colors: black, beige, burgundy, navy. Orders take up to three weeks, with one fitting; long-standing clients can order by telephone since Ennio registers and numbers all the lasts. Women's shoes or sandals, \$150; men's, \$250; winter boots, \$250.

Dal Co' Shoe Store, 16 Via Portu Pinciana (close to the Borghese Gardens). Handmade evening shoes with a difference, special shoes to match a wedding outfit, sexy sandals. Ready-made or to match a particular dress color. Shoes are priced at \$150 and take about two weeks to make. Custom-made handbags — to match a pair of shoes if you wish — start at the same price.

Giuseppe Kessari, 4A Via Porta Pinciana. Handmade shoes for

● The true goal of fashion is not to adorn but to embellish, and each time fashion reaches its goal, it is young. ● — Chanel

both sexes at prices starting at \$120 for women, \$200 for men. Orders take about three weeks. Ready-made footwear for those in a hurry.

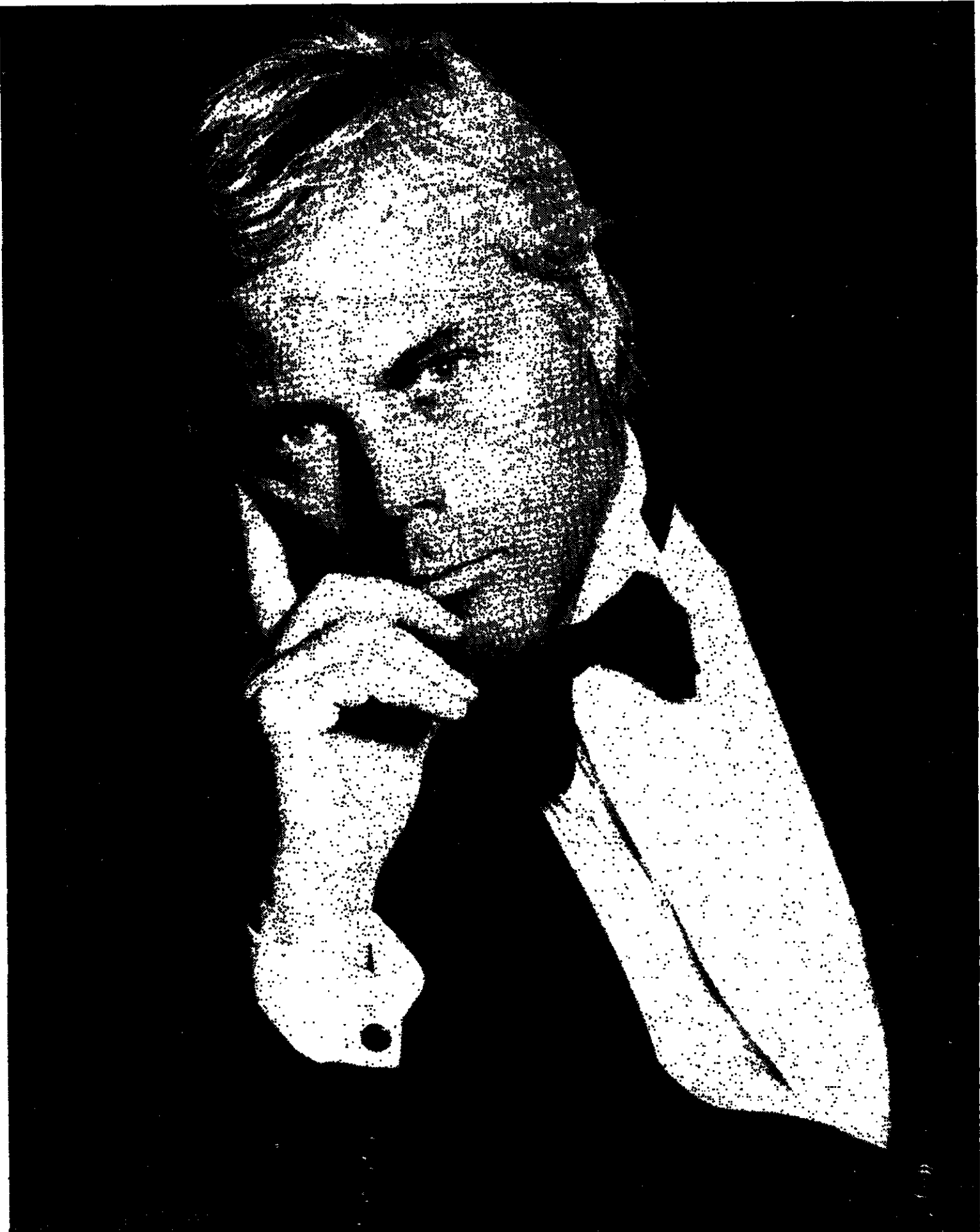
Ferdinando Funaro, 9 Via Delle Convertite. Known as "The Moccasin King," Funaro specializes in sporty footwear with a thoroughbred look. Glossy leather low- and medium-heeled walking shoes with top stitching detail or gilt metal trim. Prices for hand-sewn, made-to-measure shoes range from \$150 to \$220, but shoes made to order from ready-prepared lasts are as little as \$60. Handbags are hand-somely styled in well-polished leathers and hide.

Leather Clothes: Pappagallo, 115A Via Francesco Crispi. Nappa pants, chamois shirts, wrap-around skirts in suede, sheepskin jackets, suitcases, blouses, belts. On-the-spot alterations. Special orders take about a week, prices are reasonable.

Jewelry:

Alessandro Travaglini, 61a Via Condotti. To facelift great-grandmother's engagement ring, transform an odd earring into a smart pin, have your pearls re-threaded or your ears pierced using the old cork method.

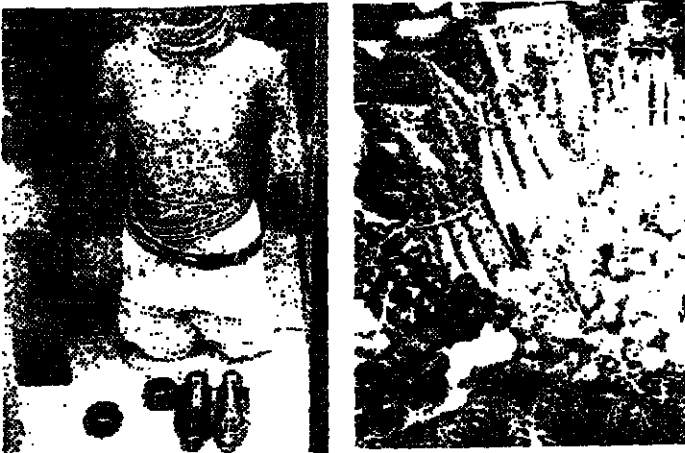
If you don't see what you want, Travaglini will design and make new jewelry or faithfully follow your instructions.



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MILAN



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MILANO'S BEST

The Milanese have great style and it shows both in the way they dress and the way they display merchandise. For where else would you find a vegetable store next to a jewelry store and that, right on Via Montenapoleone, one of the fanciest shopping streets in the world.

For his newly opened boutique, Gianfranco Ferre had a leather artisan who formerly worked for

Hermès make three huge men's torsos, the replicas of some he'd seen at Le Sept restaurant in Paris. "He told me I was mad," Ferre said, "but he still went ahead and did it." Below, Versace's windows where mannequins are not the usual dull sight but are artistically floating in an Oriental decor. Seasonal Easter eggs are all dolled up. Even shoes become objects d'art as they tumbled out of huge paper sacks.



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ROME

MEN'S BAGS

By Logan Bentley Lessons

Men have always had a problem carrying things that won't fit in their pockets, and during the late Sixties and early Seventies the situation became crucial, as men's clothes became slimmer.

At one point we eliminated pockets on pants completely," says Roman menswear designer Carlo Palazzi, "so we had to do something, because putting everything in the jacket pockets would make them sag, and the jackets were cut so slim you couldn't put much there anyhow. We had done a collection in 1968 which was also shown in the U.S., and the models carried a leather envelope. At the time people snickered, but a lot of men bought them. People in Europe use men's purses a lot, but they were never a big success in the United States. I've seen blacks in the big cities use them, though."

Now that looser clothes are back in style, according to Palazzi, an elegant man wouldn't be caught dead carrying a purse. "We've put the pockets back in pants," he says. "For the past two or three years everything is much softer, looser, bulkier. So men have plenty of places to put things."

Palazzi still makes the envelope, now with a strap, in his monogrammed "CF" fabric, but his biggest seller is a large leather-lined sack with lots of inside pockets. "I use that when I travel," says Palazzi, "and my 24-hour-bag as a briefcase." (A 24-hour-bag is the same size and shape as a briefcase, but deeper to make room for shirt, pajamas, slippers, robe and shaving kit.)

If a chic man in Rome carries anything, it's likely to be some version of the large soft sack with a shoulder strap. Fiumicino Airport is full of them. Even high school students have their version, used mostly to carry books. Called "bor-sa di tolfa," it's made of natural cowhide which darkens with age and resembles a safari bag with buckled flap and a long shoulder

The Trojan horse in the French ready-to-wear arena is a delegation of 88 Hong Kong manufacturers who have taken 5,000 square meters at the Salon International du Prêt à Porter (April 4 to 8) for what will be a most spectacular, as well as a most expensive (\$1 million), display of foreign clothes.

The Hong Kong crowd has kept 100 workmen busy creating an entire Chinese village, complete with pagodas, arches, tea houses and market places. The focal point of the exhibition is a multiple catwalk facility dominated by three traditional Chinese archways. A cocktail party for 2,000 people, followed by a gala presentation, will launch Mode Hong Kong Saturday evening. Sir Y.K. Kan, chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council and of the Bank of East Asia, flew over to head the receiving line. *har gow* (steamed prawns), *shu mai* (dumplings and vegetables) and *chun goon* will be among the many specialties prepared by 12 imported Chinese chefs.

For the following three days, there will be specialized presentations four times a day. The Hong Kong fashions will include knitwear, sportswear, designer labels, fur and leather. Hong Kong's clothing industry has undergone a continuous expansion in the past two decades. The number of garment factories has jumped from 2,100 in 1970 to 9,464 in 1980. It is estimated that 90 percent of Hong Kong's clothing production goes to overseas markets. The exports amount to \$4.6 billion a year worldwide.

For 12 years, until 1979, Hong Kong had its own ready-to-wear festival. It was discontinued be-

cause the building that was used was turned into a cinema. "We were getting between 5,000 and 6,000 buyers, mainly from America, Japan and Germany," Robin Chiu, Paris representative of the Hong Kong Trade Center, said. This is not the first time that Hong Kong has sent fashion delegates to Paris, but it is the first time they

have come in such numbers. "We're trying to create a different, upgraded image of Hong Kong fashions. We came to Paris because it's the place that attracts the largest group of top international buyers." That, however, did not go down very well with the French. Earlier in the game a group of manufacturers sent a joint letter to the Prêt-à-Porter organizer for the Hong Kong group draw or for a guarantee I wouldn't be allowed to talk "They felt threatened," C "But there's no reason. This, after all, is an international fair. They're in the business space and we're just client buying space."



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DALLAS

COWBOY CHIC



By William C. Trotter

During the Houston stop of their historic visit to the United States in 1979, members of a delegation from Pe-king were, to their delight, given cowboy hats. No one could have mistaken the event for a scene from "Stagecoach," and several of the Chinese wore the hats backward, but in putting them on they had done something uniquely American, joining the ranks of John Wayne, Buffalo Bill Cody, the Pope, J.R. Ewing and the King of Siam.

Cowboy hats are the hottest thing in headwear. The craze began a couple of years ago and in the past year, with the blessing of the lords of fashion and inspiration from John Travolta in the movie "Urban Cowboy" and Larry Hagman in the television series "Dallas," the hat's popularity mushroomed beyond anyone's expectations.

"Really American"

The appeal of the cowboy hat stems partially from escapism and the sense of Far West adventure it invokes, but also from the feeling of individuality it provides. There is a unique quality about someone outfitted in a \$400 number made of pure beaver-belly fur with a 7-inch crown, 4-inch brim, bullroarer's crease and snakeskin band. As the fashion industry would say,

wearing a cowboy hat is making a statement.

"It's the only thing that's really truly American," said Dave Schmidt, owner of Cowboy Culture, a Western hat store in Dallas. Well, it may not be — but it certainly ranks up there with mom and the flag, well ahead of the Statue of Liberty, which, after all, came from France.

The hat is so popular that manufacturers can't keep up with retailers' demands. Two of the nation's top names in cowboy hats — Resistol Hat Co. of Garland, Texas, and the John B. Stetson Co. in St. Joseph, Mo. — are adding employees, expanding existing plants and building new ones in an attempt to keep abreast.

"It's like a bottomless well," said Resistol's Al Lewis. "We have three factories involved in finished hat production and between the three of them we hope to produce over 2.5 million hats per year."

You see cowboy hats in Cadillac limousines and on top of pickup trucks, and wearing three-piece suits and jeans alike. They sell just as quickly in New York as they do in the Texas Panhandle.

"They've been flying out of here like Frisbees," said Al Martinez, co-owner of To Boot, a Western boutique in Manhattan.

Unlikely Fad

Gary Rhodes, who handles hat sales at a shop named Cutter Bill's, presides over a selection of hats priced from \$65 to \$400 (the latter for a mixture of mink and beaver

fur). For those seeking moxie, the Cutter Bill's caters a hat made of ermine, \$2,500 price tag makes it a hat that will be an "Ermine boy" fad.

"You usually get what you for in a hat," Rhodes says. "A good one will last you. Look good firm hat — one that thumps it, you get a good sound. That way it won't be ing and falling apart. Warm hat a hat as long as you put a wig stand and reshape it, ing it up a little helps, to status, a real fine-grain sun will do."

Before it became a fashion accessory, the Western hat functional piece of cowboy. The wide brim kept the sun his eyes and ran off his hat hat retained body heat during winter and could serve as a drinking or a basin for water. It provided a hiding for a gold piece and when about and accompanied by a cowboy was from.

Today, cowboy hats are a nation of geographical. "People are coming here to from everywhere," Cowboy store's Dave Schmidt said, "a crybaby wants to be cowboy. The easiest way to do that is on a cowboy hat."

LANCETTI ALTA MODA PRONTA

AUTUMN - WINTER 1981-1982



ADVERTISEMENT

Paris Entertainment Guide

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CONWAY'S 73 Rue St-Denis - Paris Les Halles (1^{er}) 508.07.70 New York restaurant bar - lunch - closed Monday.

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L'EUROPÉEN Facing Gare de Lyon, 343.99.70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. Its suggestion of Fr.35. Oysters, clams, shellfish, and its Sauerbraten.

GRAND ZINC 7 Rue des Rosiers, 272.22.09. Daily. Lunch, Sunday brunch, pastries, salads, soups, dropped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.

GOLDENBERG JO 11 Rue St-Benoît, Pl. St-Germain-des-Prés, 260.87.41. Menus of Fr.35.50 & Fr.48.70. Daily till midnight.

ST. JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT 123 Ave. Wagram, 227.61.50. Business lunch, dinner. Daily till 11 p.m. Menu Fr.95, all incl. + carte.

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The 'Total Theater' of Renaud-Barrault

By Jason Weiss

It is the same smile — the smile he wore as the lovesick mime in the 1943 Marcel Carné film "Les Enfants du Paradis." Of all his roles, "I think Barrault was no one," he says. In the fluency of movement, yes. In the face of a man who perhaps, but in the mime's aching speech, hardly. Barrault is close to the vicissitudes of a long career. He is 70, has become almost synonymous with modern French theater. The actor and director has revived the classical as well as introduced new works by avant-garde. Despite his age and what he calls a "frenzied nature," he still dares to risk in incorporating dance, film, and music in new productions.

His latest, *Compagnie Renaud-Barrault*, is founded with his wife Madeleine Renaud just made its ninth move. Last week, the troupe moved to a new location, *Le Rond-Point*, with "L'Amour de la mort," a charming adaptation of the myth, "an innocent play, a hymn of life, an apology for pleasure."

Small theater, once the Palais de Glace, across the Champs-Élysées from the de Marigny, where the company started. Barrault has high hopes for it: "I want to leave something alive of an interior. All people of the theater in it shall have their address there."

Barrault's career began 50 years ago when, "desperation," he wrote a letter to the *Journal du Peuple*, asking for an interview. He won his first role: a bit part as a Ben Jonson's "Volpone," one of his great successes.

He did not earn much money, he says in his autobiography, *Souvenirs Four* (Memories for Tomorrow), "with the aid of my teacher," he began to live at the theater. "L'Atelier" (still in use in Montparnasse). By 1935, he directed his first work, an adaptation of *Les Femmes d'Alger*. It was the first test of his notion of a "total theater," involving mime, masks and Étienne Decroux's "art of gesture."

He played a bastard who rode alongside his mother's funeral procession. "Being at once man and horse tempt-

ed me," he recalls. "I wanted the actor to be a complete instrument, able to suggest both animal and horseman, being and space."

Two days before the opening, the actress playing the mother disappeared. Barrault gathered his dispirited actors and declared, "I'll play the mother, too." In fact, by changing three scenes, he was able to play both roles.

"My idea, by necessity," he says, "was to make the mother a totem." Equipped with a mask and a wig, the mother figure could be "suggested" until animated by the actor in the spoken scenes. The experiment worked, and the play went on to become a triumph.

"I felt that in choosing theater, I was enrolling in the School of Life," recalls Barrault.

After several years — and a few film roles — he left Dullin for the Grand-Augustin where, Picasso later painted *Guernica*. In the cultural ferment of the late 1930s, he writes, "anarchic generosity was the rule."

He says he learned from the wayward genius Antonin Artaud "the metaphysics of theater," how the actor, through his body and breathing, through the use of silence and of the present moment, becomes a sort of field of magnetic energy. It's reflected in one of Barrault's favorite mottoes: "To be passionate about everything and attached to nothing."

In 1940, Jacques Copeau asked Barrault to join the *Comédie Française* as both actor and director. He played *Hamlet* and directed Racine's *Phèdre*. He soon became a life member, augmenting the company's repertoire with such works as *Le Soulier de Satin*, the theatrical summit of his mentor, the French Catholic poet Paul Claudel. He stayed there throughout the war, but when the government forced changes on the company, he left it with Madeleine Renaud, a leading actress of the *Comédie Française* whom director Roger Blin has described as "having the greatest voice in the French theater."

In 1947, they formed *La Compagnie Renaud-Barrault*, a private repertory troupe, to do experimental productions — the realization of a lifelong dream. From the earliest days, the troupe toured the world over — a total of more than 400,000 miles, says Barrault.

Among the early triumphs was the first dramatization of Kafka ever, the Barrault-Gide adaptation of *The Trial*. From the late 1940s, he began to collaborate with the leading artists, musicians and set designers of his day. Musical scores were contributed by Darius



Jean-Louis Barrault and Madeleine Renaud, pioneers of French theater, built their company from the ground up.

Milhaud, Arthur Honegger and by the 20-year-old Pierre Boulez; decor and costumes by André Masson, Ernst, Cotteau, Dior and Christian Bernard. When Barrault, casting for a pantomime, chose Marcel Marceau over a future collaborator, Maurice Béjart, Barrault says it changed Béjart's career.

The troupe entered a new phase in 1959. A friend invited Barrault to a luncheon at the *Ministère des Affaires Culturelles*, turned to his neighbor Ma-

deleine Renaud and asked: "And now, *cher madame*, when are you moving into the Odeon?" Renaud replied: "But... whenever you like, *mon sieur le Ministre*." Malraux, says Barrault, had "nationalized our company."

Now called the *Theatre de France*, Barrault's company produced new works by Brecht, Ionesco, Genet, Marguerite Duras and Nathalie Sarraute, along with the classics. The plays were put on in the Odeon, an 18th-century edifice built for the *Comédie Française*, and

a new center for theater research headed by Peter Brook was opened across town.

Then, one night in May 1968, a crowd of students took over the theater, calling it an "emblem of bourgeois culture." Informed of the event, Malraux's office told Barrault "to keep the dialogue open" and he tried. Finally, on the second night, he told them: "Barrault is dead, but a living being remains before you. What are we to do?" The students applauded him but didn't leave for days. Malraux was furious. After three months of silence, he dis-

missed Barrault from the Odeon, and his company was left homeless.

But Barrault believes in the need "to convert fate into providence" — (he recalls his mother's dying words: "If you knew, it's marvelous!") and he went right back to work on independent productions. Five months later he put on a Rabelais play in an old wrestling arena in Montmartre.

Its rollicking success encouraged Barrault to try an unconventional piece based on the work and life of Alfred Jarry, the anarchic predecessor of both the Surrealists and the Theater of the Absurd. "I wanted," he says, "to show that young people shouldn't limit themselves by over-intellectualizing, and to see in Jarry that there were things absolutely whole and yet disturbing. And that drives people crazy."

In 1974 the company had the opportunity to create a theater out of an abandoned Paris railroad station, the Gare d'Orsay, where it stayed until last year. "The construction of the theater," says Barrault, "was the synthesis of our observations in all those years and on our tours." It was spacious but intimate. Among their most popular productions: a stage adaptation of the *Colin Higgins* story, "Harold and Maude," with Madeleine Renaud as Maude.

Looking back over his career, Barrault says: "One of my best memories in theater was when we played *Rabelais* at the University of California at Berkeley. We were to give five performances in a 2,500-seat auditorium. After the fourth, the chancellor closed the campus due to a students' battle with the police after the Kent State killings. So our fifth performance was forbidden."

The student and police delegations met and decided on a truce of four hours, to allow Rabelais to express himself. Soon, all the doors were open, even to the police. We played to 4,000 people. And at the moment when everyone cries out, 'Do what you will, for I am free!' we improvised by putting on Berkeley T-shirts. It was a unique moment — the victory of the use of the supremacy of human intelligence. The human heart ignited like a fuse!"

"The theatrical life has taught us that one cannot always be wise," Barrault concludes. "There is always a coefficient of folly that must be respected."

The *Renaud-Barrault Company's* "L'Amour de la mort" (already on), *Claude's* "Le Soulier de Satin" (opening April 11) and Brecht's "Oh Les Beaux Jours" (May 5) are in repertory with "La Mort d'Ivan Ilitch" (May 7) at the *Theatre du Rond-Point* until the end of June.

Europe's First 'Eurotown'?

by Justine De Lacy

MAASTRICHT, Holland — Last week, in the gilt-encrusted town hall of this small Dutch city, the leaders of the European Economic Community conducted what one party delegate called "an unusually haggard over fish."

Reporters of the world — most of whom they were somewhere else — duly got it. What few noted were the festivities outside, on the other side of the town's eschewed bulletproof glass.

ing a weeklong "Eurofete" — which included dancing and drinking in the street — celebrating the 10 Common Market as virtually swaddled the city, with a stone lane devoted to each country. Floods of the British royal family appeared in windows flanked by bottles of Worcester-shire.

ic "Irish street," a dedicated Dutch Eu-nad plastered his own pub sign with one ad "John Ireland Pub." Little girls in velvet dresses distributed scarlet tulips to by. Written into the metal grillwork of ordered for the occasion were the words english — "Hello There."

ideal of European unity may have torn-ry ground on fish inside the 17th-town hall, but outside, as they waltzed to the winding cobbled streets, the peo-Maastricht were determined to keep it

Eurofete was part of Maastricht's bid to Europe's first "Eurotown." Unlike the un-strewn villages of Germany and Al-lolland's oldest city, a picturesque bour-ly churches and placid places, refuses to a museum. It has decided to preserve bitcular heritage — more than 1,450 old monuments and fortifications go far as the sixth century — not by shut- modern world out, but by letting it in.

December, the town council approved or a new 1,000-seat M.E.C. (Maastricht Center) that it hopes will turn Maastricht into an international convention town. To be held in 1985, the center will have 20,000 meters of exhibition space, a 400-room and 10,000 square meters of office space.

tectably, Europropaganda abounds. The publication of Limburg Province, of Maastricht is the capital, is called *International Magazine*. There are daily to London from the airport, which Europe's first European air control cen-own as "Eurocontrol."

an 150 reporters became ill at a recent on because of contaminated potato the malady was immediately dubbed distres. Color posters of one of the nesque churches already bill it as the of the European Council, which it is — October, when the council holds its semi-l summit somewhere else.

in their international aspirations, the of Maastricht were ecstatic that the of the EEC had elected to argue in their. But then battles here are nothing new. have been fighting over this odder- hunk of Holland wedged between Bel- and Germany since Roman times. The has been besieged 20 times.

people of Maastricht are proud of the



The skyline from the River Maas, ancient gate and town hall of Maastricht.

lack of provincialism that their tumultuous history has bequeathed. They may be the Continent's first true Eurocats.

"Maastricht is the least Dutch city in Holland," they say with pride. Indeed. What could be more "European" than a Hotel Britannique specializing in Belgian beer, a Café Monopole that serves spaghetti, a Chinese restaurant called *La Chine*, the name in French not Dutch, a *Charcuterie Royal* — royal missing an e — or pubs named *Salty Dog* and *Speak Easy*?

"The way to make someone from Maastricht mad," confides a press spokesman at the town hall, "is to tell him he's typically Dutch." People from Maastricht are often called "Burgundian" by their fellow Dutch because of their taste for revelry and fete — the carnival here is reputed to be one of Holland's best. The town has more pubs and cafes per resident, its people boast, than any place in Holland — cozy inns where old men while away rainy afternoons playing cards and buxom Dutch matrons ingest vast quantities of whipped cream.

They like foreigners here. After so many sieges they are used to having them around. The French musketeer d'Artagnan died in Maastricht, and the famous French builder of military fortifications, Vauban, came to inspect its sturdy walls. Charlemagne, who lived down the road in Aix-la-Chapelle, now Aachen, used to celebrate Easter here.)

Ask directions and they'll proudly pilot you through the vast network of pedestrian streets and car-free esplanades that make Holland's oldest town a model of modern planning. Underground garages have freed the leafy church squares for flower sellers and nut vendors and rows of bicycle racks containing the stalwart stations of the Dutch. Here the youth of Maastricht — high-heeled and punk-coiffed — sit cross-legged on the sidewalks sipping beer.

Always there are bells, great pealing carillons. Maastricht is a many-steeped town.

Today, its historic houses with Renaissance staircases and Gothic arches, churches of almost every period, from Romanesque to late Gothic — are protected from modern encroachments.

Ten years ago, however, when it first cast its eye on the Europe, the Town Council wasn't so enlightened. Maastricht's winding lanes were clogged with cars, height limits for new building didn't exist. At that time, "going international" meant going "airport ugly." Like many ambitious towns, Maastricht was willing to pay the price. On the banks of the Maas River, where Dutch sailing barges with gleaming wooden masts now bob, the city erected the cavernous warehouse it dubbed the "Eurohal."

Five years later, when the town barred cars from its picturesque streets, the Eurohal, which looked more like a supermarket than a symbol of a "Eurovocation," was commonly acknowledged to be a monumental mistake.

Now Maastricht is trying again. The new Euro-Center is to be a low-rise complex with crooked, gabled roofs, not only in keeping with the architecture of the town's old houses, but within walking distance of them.

When this is completed, the town plans to tear the Eurohal down. "It's ugly," says Mayor Baeten, reclining in an antique French chair, surrounded by the Belgian tapestries and elaborate Italian stucco of the appropriately eclectic town hall. "For us, that's reason enough."

If you go, don't miss: *Vrijhof Square* with its 16th-century *Saint Servatius* (oldest church in the Netherlands, where Charlemagne attended mass); *Markt Square*, with the 1659 town hall; the *Romanesque church Onze Lieve Vrouw* (Church of our Lady), the *Helpoort* (1229 city gate), the 1775 *Plague House*, *Bonnefonten Museum* (with paintings by Rubens and Breughel), carillon concerts on Saturdays and holidays.

How to Find — and Keep — an Au Pair

by Harriet Welty Rochefort

PARIS — Planning a "tete-a-tete" over candlelight and champagne and want the kids out of the way? Going on vacation and crave some time off? Fed up with paying exorbitant hourly rates to baby-sitters who forget to change diapers?

The ideal solution: an au pair girl, a kind of paid older sister who is, at best, an indispensable member of the family and, at worst, another child to worry about.

In theory, the au pair system is ideal for mothers who can't afford or don't need full-time help but do desire a substantial number of hours of baby-sitting a week. But au pair girls normally don't stay in one place too long, and some people feel that it's too much of a strain to change girls every year.

Says a *Unesco* civil servant and mother of three: "I got tired of having to adapt to a new person all the time. It was hard on the children to have to change, too, so I've opted for full-time help and no more au pairs."

Sometimes families get confused (either mistakenly or on purpose) about the nature of the system and end up treating their au pair (which, incidentally, means "on par" or "equal") as a personal slave.

Sarah Bainbridge, a 19-year-old English university student who came to France to improve her French, describes her ordeal with a family in Vienna, near Lyons: "I ended up with a family who owned a pizza place. In the beginning, the mother made an effort to scrub the floors, but by the end I was doing all the housework — including ironing all the napkins for the restaurant while I took care of her two small daughters who were difficult and disobedient. She seemed to have no respect for me at all and treated me like a maid."

Another English girl working in Paris reported that a friend who worked for a Japanese family in London had been made to do everything from scrubbing the floors to polishing the silver: "But the last straw came when they took away her knife and fork and decreed that she would have to eat with chopsticks. At that point, she packed up her bags and left."

There are strict rules concerning the hiring and working conditions of au pairs in France. The young woman (or man) must be between 18 and 30 and be taking language courses.

In return for light housework and babysitting (3 hours during the day and two nights per week), the student is given room, board and pocket money (650-900 francs, depending on the employer) and a *carte orange*, the monthly ticket for the Paris transport system.

She (or he) must be willing to work for the family for a period ranging from three months to a year (with the exception of those who wouldn't let me go out because she was afraid I might get in trouble and they would track her down." In cases like this, the au pair can report her employer to the agency — or, if she's bent on vengeance, to Social Security.

Usually, though, au pairs don't realize — or

can't communicate well enough to discover — that everything isn't completely on the up-and-up. "Madame talks so fast," says one young au pair, "that I just spend all my time trying to figure out what she's telling me to do."

Language can cause problems. One American mother living in France recalls: "I was absolutely hysterical one day when my Portuguese au pair took my baby and said she'd be back in a few minutes. When she didn't come back in an hour, we called the police, the firemen, everybody. Two hours later she stroled back nonchalantly with the baby in her arms."

"In my rage, all I could do was splutter: 'First of all, the next time you take the baby out, tell me exactly when you're coming back. And secondly, don't take him around like that in your arms. Put him in the *poubelle*!' (The French word for stroller is *poussette* — *poubelle* being a garbage can.)"

A Swedish au pair girl had a terrible time trying to figure out what her young charge was saying to her — until she discovered to her horror that most of it was four-letter words. A Dutch girl ended up in Garges-les-Gonesse, a working-class suburb in northern Paris, instead of Garches, a chic western suburb, simply because the two names sounded alike.

If you are not French and want an au pair, be prepared for negative reactions from place-

as the Centre d'Information et de Documentation Jeunesse in Paris.

The advantage of using local bulletin boards is clear — the girl is already in the same city, so you can meet her personally. In a placement agency, on the other hand, you select the person from a photograph and what she has written about herself on application forms.

Finding an au pair is not all that difficult. Finding the right one is something else again. Martine Collombiers, director of L'Arche, one of the oldest professional agencies in Paris, admits that times have changed since she began working in the field 25 years ago. "Now," she says, "the average stay of an au pair is nearer six months than a year. Young people have become very changeable."

L'Arche is a tightly run ship, but even so the inevitable problems arise. "The problem of so many of these young girls," says Mrs. Collombiers, "is that they are so naive. We had a case of a young American who invited a man into her room and was raped. We couldn't do anything about it because she was the one who invited him." (L'Arche forbids its au pair girls to have men in their rooms.)

One French mother recalls: "I had a delightful young English girl with me for a while — very public school and all. One day she posted a sign somewhere saying: 'Hi, I'm Jane. I'd like



ment agencies. Since au pairs go abroad to learn another language, most agencies — and students — prefer families where the language spoken is that of the country.

However, says an American mother of three who has had au pairs for years in France: "There are two reactions when the agency finds out your mother tongue is English. Either they refuse you, or they try to get you to tell them that you speak French all the time in the home. As for the girls, they're either absolutely delighted that, in the beginning, at least, they can communicate with you. Or, if they have iron wills, they insist on speaking French even though it would be simpler to speak English."

There are several ways to locate an au pair. Most people prefer to use agencies, whether professional or church-affiliated, as the small fee they charge guarantees that they will replace the au pair if she leaves. Other sources are specialized publications (such as "The Lady," an English magazine that runs agency listings), bulletin boards at your embassy, the local American church and associations such

to learn French. We're still getting phone calls on that one, and she left us two years ago."

Homesickness can also cause problems. Says Mrs. Collombiers: "One girl went through three families in three days. First, she was afraid in her room; then she went to a family where it was too noisy; by the time she got to the third family — where everything was perfect — she decided she was homesick and left!"

Another common complaint, surprisingly enough, is food. What is to be eaten and when seems to be the main bones of contention. Says Claudia, a disillusioned 19-year-old German: "I came to France with the firmly entrenched idea that the French had the best cuisine in the world. But in the place I live all we ever get is hamburger and mashed potatoes straight out of the box. I've often gone to a restaurant just to eat something different."

Mrs. Collombiers encourages the girls to eat early with the children: "First, because in Paris

(Continued on page 15W)

Pop Dancing, Bullfights and Parades at Seville's Feria

by Eric Robbins

SEVILLE — The scene of "Carmen" where oranges grow on trees on every street and cobblestone square, and the horses of the ferias were gaily decorated with straw hats. Seville is the most complete of the spirit of Spain.

Its majestic cathedral, the third largest Christian world, its historic buildings of art treasures, Seville is the Florence of Europe.

April — soon after Holy Week, when young men parade the city wearing hoods with eye-lits and ankle-length white robes of the medieval Castilians. Seville comes into its own on May 1.

It is the most typical — and most fun — of the spring festivals held in Andalusia and, as such, features the colorful folklore of the province on a large scale.

Originally a livestock fair crowded with cattle dealers and gypsies, but it has become a vast canvas, with dancing street and hundreds of pavilions and decorated with wild flowers, flags and arranged in orderly rows. It takes the oldest part of the city, where the street is too narrow for cars.

Each day begins with a parade at which the display their equestrian skills on horses, thoroughbreds — white, black and grey.

Men are dressed immaculately in sharp, short black or grey jackets, scarves and those broad-brimmed hats that most of us associate with storybook. Riding sidesaddle behind them are dark-haired girls wearing full, floppy dresses with blue, white and yellow dots.

The open carriages are drawn by Andalusian white horses wearing highly polished harnesses hung with bells. Later in the day, gypsy dancers with flared skirts and ruffled blouses, a local form of flamenco, called sevillanas, dance the tucano (tap) guitar and castanets, while cantantes sing wild and haunting melodies and the clapping of their hands to the rhythm.

Well around throughout the day Sevillians and their friends toast each other in the Mesas wine and nibble tapas, essentially Spanish snacks of a hundred varieties, ranging from fried octopus tentacles and plum-sized green olives to slices of ham and snowy goat-milk cheeses.

Seville breeds the country's famous bulls, and Seville itself has a school for bullfighting. So the Feria de Abril bullfighting is the fair's break for lunch and rest. It is among the best to be seen in Spain. Inspired by the spirit of the festival, bullfighters of the season perform a ring with just that extra dash of skill and cunning.

Light-hearted gaiety of the thousands of tourists and visitors from the United States, Europe and the fair (it marks the end of Seville's busy tourist season) goes on all night. (For security, tourists should

park their cars in the underground parking lots, locked, and be careful about pickpockets in the crowds.)

Although there is generally a full moon and the sky is studded with stars, the entire fairground is brilliantly lit with ancient castles and baroque churches outlined like filigree with tiny, colored lightbulbs. Illuminated mosaics and crests on great necklaces of light are festooned over the sandy pathways of the fair.

The revelers, including young children in the shawls and dresses of national costumes, appear to be tireless and the singing and dancing goes on hour after hour.

So it is that the first rays of a new day's sun are gilding the towering spires of Seville before the last plaintive note of a sevillana dies away and the guitars are silent.

A Day in the Life of Plaza Dona Elvira



Dapper horsemen with girls riding sidesaddle parade by the throngs of Seville.

by Edith Sorel

SEVILLE, Spain — The Plaza Dona Elvira is nestled in the Santa Cruz area of Seville. Five centuries ago this neighborhood was called "La Juderia," being inhabited solely by Jews. But the Inquisition expelled the Jews and converted their synagogues into churches.

The narrow streets of the flowered labyrinth that comprises Santa Cruz open onto startlingly beautiful squares: Plaza de la Alhambra, Plaza Santa Cruz, Plaza de las Cruces and Plaza Dona Elvira.

You can discover the Plaza Dona Elvira at any hour, day or night. But if you make the discovery at midnight and the moon is full, the air cooled by the fountain and scented with jasmine and magnolia, the enchantment will be total. The serenading of a Jamaican playing the guitar enhances the magic of the place.

The plaza's six benches are all taken. Parents watch their children play in the fountain, splashing passers-by, without a single remark. In Spain the child is king, and his kingdom extends late into the night.

Some soldiers, in plain clothes but easily recognizable by their very short hair, stare intently at the young girls sitting on the ground around the Jamaican musician. Four hippies have made the plaza their dormitory. They seem unwelcome inside their sleeping bags.

In the morning, the face of Plaza Dona Elvira changes completely. The souvenir store is open, and the tourists, full of energy, are ready

to buy anything: postcards, castanets, giant dolls in Andalusian costumes.

The hippies, conscious now, are doing their laundry in the fountain. The children, who could not have slept very much, have replaced their aquatic games by the hula hoop. Both boys and girls are throwing themselves into a real championship of a sport that for us is totally outmoded. There are few strollers; the rhythm is still lazy and slow, the sun already quite hot.

Dona Elvira, a great lady of Seville society of the 17th century, owned an open-air theater where the plays of Lope de Vega and Cervantes were produced. Her theater, with the six others in the town, closed its doors in 1631, because the dramas shown were then considered "pernicious to the morality of the inhabitants."

The theater was transformed into the Hospital of the Venerable Priests, which in turn has become a museum. To honor the memory of Dona Elvira, the Sevillians gave her name to the exquisite little plaza that leads to the former theater.

The narrow roads around the plaza are bordered by yellow and white houses whose flowered patios rival each other in beauty. Three people could easily block the traffic in the Calle de la Pimienta (Pepper Street), which, with its herring-bone pavements, hanging gardens and street lamps, is one of the most charming in the neighborhood.

Why is pepper memorialized in the street name? Because it used to be worth its weight in gold. In the 17th century, Catherine of Bra-

ganza brought her future husband, Charles II of England, a dowry of more than a half a million pounds of pepper. Not to mention Bombay and Tangiers.

A group of tourists, each armed with a Canon, is firing on the gardens as it follows the Guide Michelin step by step. Finally, under the overwhelming heat, the tourists collapse on one of the benches of the Plaza Dona Elvira. This time the fountain will serve as thirst-quencher. The sun strikes hard; the shadow of the fig trees becomes a shelter.

From noon on, the Sevillians fill the *casas*, those exquisite bars at whose counters you can sample fried or grilled squid, gigantic olives, country ham, grilled mushrooms, sausages, peppers and gazpacho — the cold cucumber and tomato soup that is the great culinary specialty of Andalusia. A few tourists also participate in this sherry or beer-sprinkled tasting session. For them, it is lunch. Not so for the Spanish, who, around 2 p.m., will sit down to a real meal at home or in a restaurant.

By 3 p.m., Plaza Dona Elvira is deserted. No more hula hoops, no more hippies, no more Sevillians, who are all deep into their siesta. Only "mad dogs and Englishmen" would walk around in this sun — to visit the cathedral, the Giralda, the gardens of Murillo, the great painter and son of Seville, or the Alcazar and its 1,001 marvels. In the earliest streets only a few hackney carriages roll by. One stops in the middle of the square, where the driver and his horse are both taking their snooze.

The square wakes up at about 6 p.m. The children, scampering around the fountain, start to spray the passers-by again. The hippies are back with wine they drink straight from the bottle. The square's art gallery opens, only to close an hour later. It is the sacrosanct moment for *tapas* and the proprietor has gone to eat and drink at the Hostal del Laurel, dinner will not be until 10 or 11 at night.

At sunset a light breeze attracts ramblers to the square. The six benches are quickly occupied and the Jamaican musician is back for his twilight rendezvous. He has exchanged his guitar for a flute, perhaps to complement the sweetness of the moment. The hours roll on slowly, peacefully. It's hard to imagine that elsewhere in Spain bombs are exploding.

A couple gets up. Where are they going? To an open-air cinema, perhaps, to enjoy the cool air, eat candy and ice cream and, if absolutely necessary, see "The Judge and his Erotic Sister," one of the innumerable porno flicks that have emerged in Spain since Franco's death.

In the heart of the night, the plaza welcomes six dancers from the neighboring cabaret, Los Gallos. They have come between flamenco shows to taste the fresh air. These beautiful women — at least two of whom are gypsies — near the musician, who is now playing a drum.

They start clapping their hands to punctuate the rhythm, then begin improvising a sensual dance under the Andalusian sky. Everyone in the square stands up, vibrating. Even those watching television in their apartments come out on their balconies to watch the show.

Suddenly everything stops. The dancers go back to work, the musician slips off into the night. The benches and the balconies empty. The hippies sleep.

And the mind resonates with the lines of Federico Garcia Lorca, poet of Andalusia: "La noche se puso intima como una pequeña plaza." — The night has become as intimate as a little square.

No Snobs or Bishops at London's New St. James's



A club that welcomes women.

by Mary Blume

LONDON — The new St. James's Club, in the heart of London's clubland, is not mellow or creaky: Its terracotta and white facade is literally, as fresh as paint. It does not cater to snobs as White's does or to bishops like the Athenaeum.

Instead, it is designed for the power figure of our times, the international businessman, and its crest, picked up from a defunct Italian family, consists suitably enough of an escutcheon empty of armorial bearings — a coat without the arms, as one staff member puts it.

The club opened last November and immediately hit the columns as the place to be seen — "le plus snob de tous" wrote a French journalist with breathless inaccuracy. Like the other clubs in the area, it has a committee but the names on it are hardly establishment types — Michael Caine, Esq., Vitas Gerulaitis, Esq., Miss Liza Minnelli. Members range from the Earl of Westmorland to Vidal Sassoon; guests have included photographer Patrick Lichfield, pop singer Gary Glitter and Dudley Moore.

The club, a mid-Victorian building in Park Place that was disused for seven years, was refitted at a cost of £7 million by a consortium of businessmen led by Peter de Savary of the Nassau-based Arco bank. Mr. de Savary, whom the Sunday Times described as an "offshore adventurer," wanted to do something special for London, a staff member said.

Special it is indeed, with 46 rooms and suites that are among the most luxurious and prettiest in the West End, and certainly the freshest looking — "If you go to Claridges or something they all look so tired," the club's honorary secretary, Jean Hedley, says.

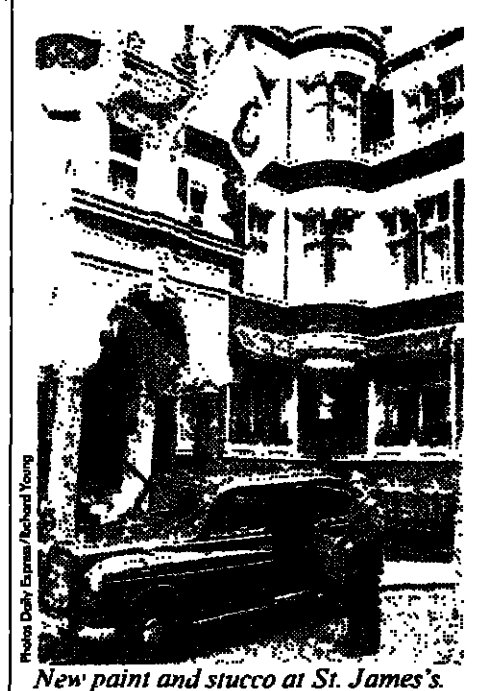
Some of the rooms have Jacuzzi baths, all

have bars, air conditioning, television with in-house movies, telephones that can be individually programmed so that the executive can push a button instead of wearing out his fingers on a dial, and very pretty handmade Italian peignoirs and towels that are fluted at a rate the stuffer clubs would find unbecomely. When the executive wishes to venture out, there are special club cars: custom-built taxis — with telephones, of course.

There are conference rooms and cozy nooks for planning takeover bids. There is also a games room decorated in a mainly tartan but with a practical snooker table that can be turned over and used for business. The club library has books by Erica Jong and David Bailey and is quite empty of elderly members snoozing under the Times. Clearly, no one comes to the St. James's Club to read.

In addition to the sybaritic suites that contrast sharply with the schooltime simplicity of the bedrooms in the older gentlemen's clubs, the St. James's offers something unique in clubland: ladies. Women are welcome members (the fee for either sex is £50 for an associate, £250 for a full membership — and a 10 percent discount on rooms).

"What's marvelous is that women are using it as their club without feeling out of place," Jean Hedley said. Luncheon in the club's very



New paint and stucco at St. James's.

good restaurant costs a male member £8.50, while a woman pays only £5.50. "We've encouraged women to eat here because I don't think anyone wants to go to a restaurant that's full of businessmen. Businessmen hate it, too," Mrs. Hedley said.

The fact that there are women members may explain the absence of a classic feature of the English club, a club tie. "We're working on it," Mrs. Hedley said, "but we just haven't agreed on a design."

Piffy New Paris Jazz Clubs

by Michael Zwerin

PARIS — Miracle of miracles, good things come in pairs. After a decade of drought, Paris now has two large, serious clubs on a per with New York's 1 Line and London's Ronnie Scott's — first, Jazz Unite, is in the elaborate new center called "Les Quatre Temps" (four Seasons) that just opened in the La Defense, a sort of Dallas-sur-hard by the Samaritaine department next to a pizza emporium and right the disco roller rink. It is a spacious, and ventilated club — a novelty in a where jazz is usually amateurishly pro-

in tiny, crowded, smoky cellars.

more unusual, Gerard Terrones, the star, was actively courted by the musician because of his breaks and financial ease because it was thought he would center's image, as well as animate its. This is another illustration of the jazz is no longer heavy bordellic music is become socially acceptable.

Unite — which also includes a restaurant shop and bar/jazz discotheque — with Archie Shepp and followed with the Grey band, the Dutch jazz thepp the William Breaker Kollekl, and (through April 7) Sam Rivers. It is as a cafe-theatre with 400 soft red chairs, spots and tasteful neon strip lights on

star, and an optional drink starts at 10 francs. Closed on Sunday. (Tel: 776.44.26).

La Defense is only one stop from the Etoile on the RER suburban transportation network, which is clean, quiet and efficient; it might be said that getting there is half the fun. Getting back is something else, however. The last train leaves at 12:45 a.m. Taxis are difficult to find. Those who park their cars in the underground parking lots need to be computer whizzes to figure out how to use the tickets that open the exit gates. Asking the attendant won't help either — he'll give you a good lesson in Parisian aggression. Suggestion: Yell back in English. It won't help but you'll feel better.

Meanwhile, on the other side of town, at 7 rue des Petits Ecuries, Paris 10, in what was once the printshop of the newspaper Le Parisien Libre, the management of the successful Geneva club New Morning plans to open a Paris branch with the same name this week.

The Swiss brothers Daniel and Alain Farhi invested a million francs in their cafe-theater, which will seat 500 people comfortably, 800 in a squeeze. Admission is 30-50 francs, depending on the attraction, and drinks (optional) start at 10 francs. There will be a fast food restaurant with a separate entrance. Programming is more eclectic than at Jazz Unite, with rock, folk, the blues and salsa, as well as jazz. The New Morning has scheduled the following artists for the month of April: Richie Havens, Ron Carter, Chet Baker and Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers (Blakey's current formation is his most exciting in years). Call for specific dates. Future bills include Taj Mahal, Dewey Redman and John Scofield.

The metro stop is Chateau d'Eau, not exactly central — but the owners point out that it is



Richie Havens, to play in Paris.

easy to park in the neighborhood. Concerts will consist of two sets, from 9 p.m. through midnight, plus nightly jam sessions until 2 a.m. Filming and taping systems are also being installed. Closed on Sunday. (Tel: 745.82.58).

Can Paris support two operations of such dimensions? Paris audiences have become so accustomed to being pushed, crowded and generally ripped off that they have lost the habit of going to hear live music. Perhaps these new clubs will bring them out again.

inding an Au Pair (Continued from page 13W)

home very late, and this makes a for the au pair by the time she gets to bed. Also, it is important for a man wife to be able to sit down together at 1 of the day without having to make

to a third person.

suburban housewife agrees: "In the be- we considered our au pair such a part family that we had her serve the children and then eat with us. It was a disaster. My got home very late and had to make sation to a girl who could only talk in ylables, while I jumped up and down yo-yo serving them. In the end, she ate children. It was better for everyone."

erent cultures view an au pair's status uly. In most of the Western European andinavian countries, spending a year au pair is considered a valuable asset n terms of work experience and educa- n Iran, the view is not the same, accord- Royas Olafati, a young Iranian in France y mathematics for a year.

link being an au pair is a good idea," she But in Iran it is considered shameful. reigners who live in Iran have enough y so that they don't need to work like y parents send me money because they want me to have to work.

father would be very angry if he knew I roning or baby-sitting to earn pocket y. But he can't begin to understand how sive life here is. They send me 2,000 a month and it isn't enough by the time for my room, buy food, books and, oca- ly, some new clothes.

Maggie Marin, a 26-year-old au pair

who works in the Paris suburbs, working in France has been a definite plus. "I don't regret working as an au pair. I have much more confidence now in the kitchen and with children. I've even become close to the children and have seen changes in them since I've come. On the other hand, I'm always glad to turn them over to their mother at night."

Says the wife of an American bank president who has traveled all over the world with her husband and has always had au pair girls: "I wouldn't do without them. They've practically kept our marriage together. Instead of running around chasing the children to give them their dinner and baths at 7 p.m., I can sit down and have a quiet drink with my husband while the au pair takes care of the kids probably better than I would anyway."

Here are some tips for employers:

Don't treat your au pair as your hired slave. The time she devotes to a family is meant to enrich — not depress — her. Do try to include her in cultural outings. You are her link to a foreign culture. Don't make one set of meals for you and another for the au pair. She is "on par" and should eat the same things you do — whether she likes them or not! Do make sure your directions are clear, preferably in writing.

WHERE TO FIND AU PAIRS:

ENGLAND:
London: Westbury International Agency, tel. 01/445.69.98. Europair Agency, Prosper House, 146-154 Kilburn High Road, tel. 01/328.72.51.
FRANCE:
Paris: Eglise Danoise, rue Lord Byron, tel.

359.82.31; Mission Hollandaise, 39 rue du Docteur Heulin, tel. 627.49.02; Foyer Le Pont, 86 rue de Gergovie, tel. 306.51.21; Foyer Port, 14 rue Pierre Demours, tel. 380.19.26; Accueil Familial des Jeunes Etrangers, 23 rue du Cherche-Midi, tel. 222.50.34; Amicale Culturelle Internationale, 27 rue Godot de Mauroy, tel. 742.94.21; Entre-aide Allemande, 42, avenue Georges V, tel. 720.22.85; Alliance Francaise, 101 Blvd. Raspail, tel. 544.38.28 poste 61; Service Social de l'Institut Catholique, 21 rue d'Assas, tel. 548.31.70, L'Arche, 7 rue Bague, tel. 273.34.39; Centre d'Information et de Documentation Jeunesse, 101 Quai Brandy, tel. 566.40.20.
GERMANY:
Frankfurt: Zentralstelle fur Arbeitsvermittlung, Feuerbachstrasse 42, 6 Frankfurt, 611/71.11.
IRELAND:
Dublin: Mrs. Collins, 13 Castle Avenue, Clonlar, tel. 01/33/9270.
ITALY:
Milan: Soggiorni all Estero per la Gioventu, via Faenza 16, tel. 2/265.26.31.
Rome: Associazione Nazionale Student Au Pair, Via F. Cini 43 (Paroli), tel. 6/804.533.
THE NETHERLANDS:
Amsterdam: Bureau International de Contacts de Jeunes (BIJK), Professor Tulpstraat 2, tel. 020/24.66.63.
SWITZERLAND:
Geneva: Union Suisse des Amis de la Jeune Fille, 8 rue Vignier, tel. 22/20.73.30.
Zurich: Verein der Freundsinnen Junger Maedchen, Kapfsteig 44, tel. 1/53.65.07.

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Belgium	B.Fr.	4,640.00	2,320.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
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Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00	Poland (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	748.00	374.00	Portugal (air)	\$ 225.00	112.50	62.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,400.00	2,700.00
Finland (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00	Romania (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
France	F.Fr.	612.00	306.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00
Germany	D.M.	304.00	152.00	South America (air)	\$ 255.00	127.50	70.00
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India (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00
Iran (air)	\$ 195.00	97.50	54.00	Taiwan (air)	\$ 172.00	86.00	48.00
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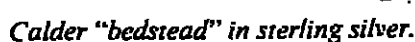
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The art market

Giving Up the 18th-Century Image

During the last years of her life, Peggy Guggenheim turned the palazzo and her collection



Rylands says Peggy Guggenheim had considered it but never got around to doing it. "There's no reason why we shouldn't charge an entrance fee, because costs are rising and we have to fund them. And crowds have simply become too large. Last year we had 110,000 people. It's unimaginable. So we set

The Peggy Guggenheim Collection is in the Palazzo Venier del Leoni, 701 San Gregoria, Venice, and is open daily except Tuesdays 2-5 p.m., from April 5 through October. ■

The piece was acquired by an Iranian collector established in Paris for 1,601,750 francs, a huge price that would easily have been multiplied two or threefold, if French museums had not made it known before the auction that it would not be allowed out of France.

A secretary in mahogany veneer, also in the more restrained vein of the Louis XVI period, sold for only 50,070 francs — 1,000 francs less than another secretary, very fine but damaged, of the "Empire" (Napoleonic) period. Twenty years ago, whatever their respective prices, the Louis XVI secretary would have been at least three times as expensive as the Empire secretary, if only because it carries the mark of a famous cabinetmaker, Nicolas Petit.

There is good reason to believe the way trend will continue — history unquestionable authenticity going to rest, including very fine pieces, steadily. The reason is simple. Hist are sought after by museums and a collectors of international standing, no longer wanted in the home. As the seal of death on their commercial

Any painting made after another is usually disregarded. This one, again, is hailed as one of Van Gogh's masterpieces. The "Shepherdess" was sold as part of the Robert von Hirsch collection for \$234,150. Given the 20 percent reversal, this means that the painting is worth 250 percent over its 1978 value. A real good deal for the inspired vendor.

—Saurer

For those who missed the article on how to order custom-made clothes directly from Hong Kong tailors ("If the Suit Fits *Cop It*," Weekend, March 7-8, 1981), the International Herald Tribune will send a copy of the article along with the list of tailors approved by the Hong Kong Tourist Board. Write to: Barbara Lewis, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Her current paintings are of two kinds. In the first, a small area of intense "landscape" painting is counterpointed by wide brush

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 17 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

هكذا من الاحل

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Aspects to Maintain '80 Investment Rate

London — British Petroleum expects 1981 capital investment to be year's £2 billion despite falling oil demand, which poses problems for the company's annual report.

The capital investment figure excluded investment of almost a billion by BP's U.S. subsidiary, Standard Oil of Ohio. The annual report said 1980 had been a difficult year in European oil markets, where fell 6.5 percent from 1979.

BP also said BP Chemicals, in common with other European chemical businesses, met severe trading conditions and lost money in 1980. Mr. Steel said he did not exclude new borrowing to its expenditure target, but added that this would partly be done in stocks.

Ramo Sells Satellite Data System

BROOK, Ill. — Bunker Ramo says it has made the first sale of 720 satellite data system, to ISA Communications Services for high-speed data transmission network for Employers Insurance Co. of Wausau. The price was not disclosed.

The satellite telecommunications network will be provided for emergency Satellite Business Systems of McLean, Va. Bunker Ramo said the system consists of an operator terminal, printer, software and a satellite data exchange controller.

Buyers Share in W. German Jewelry Firm

YORK — Zale of Dallas, operator of jewelry and other retail has acquired for an undisclosed amount of cash an 85-percent stake in Keller-Christi, a jewelry retailer with 77 units based in Frankfurt, Germany.

The acquisition included jewelry stores and jewelry departments in West Germany. Keller-Christi, which also sells jewelry, operates additional units in Switzerland and had a sales volume of about \$44 million, Zale said.

Electronics Wins Nippon Headset Approval

CRUZ, Calif. — Plantronics says its Plantronics-Santa Cruz received approval from Nippon Telegraph and Telephone to market products in Japan.

Plantronics said Thursday that the action certified its headset products on all telephone and PBX equipment. It said Sumitomo will distribute the products in Japan.

Local Bank to Expand Currency System

YORK — Chemical Bank says it plans to expand its multicurrency cash management system to additional areas of Europe. The bank said it is studying the Asian market.

The bank said Thursday that the system, called Chemlink for Multinational, is designed especially for multinational companies. The bank system substantially improves a corporate treasurer's ability to fund worldwide and to conduct a variety of other international transactions.

Plans to Market Automated Factories

Andrew Pollack
YORK — General Electric is planning to market a new automated factory design, which would be the latest step in the company's effort to market its robots on a worldwide basis.

The company, which has formed a group to handle worldwide marketing of robots, said it would market the design through a subsidiary, GE Automation, which is being set up by GE and a group of other companies.

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Claims VW Engine Flaw

LONDON — The Federal Commission Thursday said Volkswagen with failure to inform consumers of a problem in the valve timing of the water-cooled engine of the Volkswagen Dorian, a car sold in the United States.

The action is the first taken against a foreign car maker and importer.

The government complaint alleges Volkswagen violated the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Act by not telling consumers of a problem in the valve timing of the water-cooled engine of the Volkswagen Dorian, a car sold in the United States.

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Synfuel Nomination

NEW YORK — Edward E. Noble, 53-year-old Oklahoma oilman and real estate developer, is to be nominated as chairman of the government-sponsored Synthetic Fuels Corporation, the White House announced Thursday.

If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Noble would succeed John C. Sahill, a Carter appointee whose resignation was accepted by President Reagan in February.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Company	1980	1979
Beckmann-Tetrad	2,570	2,150
Revenue	2,570	2,150
Profits	462	471
Per Share	12.56	11.20

Netherlands

Whether European-marked cars would be the same problems, the FTC said. "That was not a part of our investigation, and not aware of any damage that has been suffered by cars."

Fed Considers Ending Weekly Money Data

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board has announced that it is considering ending the practice of reporting money supply data weekly. The move was interpreted as a shift away from the monetarist dogma that money growth must be rigidly controlled on a short-term basis.

The announcement Thursday followed the appointment of one of the country's leading monetarists, Beryl W. Sprinkel, as undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs.

Mr. Sprinkel, who will be the administration's chief Fed watcher, has served notice that the administration will "encourage" the central bank not to veer from its monetary growth targets over the short term, regardless of the implications for interest rates.

Should the Fed decide to publish the money growth data less frequently, said David M. Jones, economist for Aubrey, Lanston & Co., there could be less volatility of interest rates.

Poor Indicators

Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker and his predecessor Arthur F. Burns had often cautioned that the weekly money supply statistics were erratic and poor indicators of underlying trends.

In a recent letter to Senate Banking Committee Chairman Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, and Sen. William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, Mr. Volcker observed that "week-to-week changes are quite large."

"Recent estimates," he said, "indicate that the 'noise' element — attributable to the random nature of money flows and difficulties in seasonal adjustment — account for plus or minus \$3.3 billion in weekly change two-thirds of the time."

He observed that this element "appears intrinsic to money behavior, rather than implying poor underlying statistics."

The Fed said Thursday that it was inviting public comment on the desirability of continuing to report the data weekly. It cited these possible alternatives:

- Delaying weekly publication an additional seven days to incorporate more data.
- Publishing only data that are not seasonally adjusted.
- Publishing data monthly — as is now the case with the broader definitions of money — or using moving average data.

A Fed spokesman said the public comment would be taken over the next few months. "We did not set a specific deadline because we did not want to restrict comments to a given period," he added.

Under normal procedures, once the comments are in, they are analyzed by the Fed staff and then discussed by the policy-making Open Market Committee, which makes the final decision.

It is expected that Fed officers will consult with key members of Congress before taking any final action. Sens. Garn and Proxmire had noted in a letter to Mr. Volcker that large short-term changes in the money supply had often led to wide fluctuations in interest rates, contributing to uncertainty and instability in financial markets.

Although a Fed spokesman said Thursday's announcement was in no way connected with the advent of Mr. Sprinkel on the scene, a speech last week by one of the two most influential men on the Open Market Committee, Anthony M. Solomon, openly challenged some of the basic monetarist doctrine.

Mr. Solomon, a former Treasury undersecretary and now president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said he doubted that rigidly controlled short-term monetary growth rates are "necessary or even desirable."

He cautioned that there are "just too many short-term disturbances in the relationship between money growth and the economy."

Monetarists believe that inflation is primarily a monetary phenomenon and that a steady hand on the control mechanisms for growth of the money supply is the most effective way to check inflation.

But the Fed has conducted an internal study showing that it is "technically impossible" to maintain tight control over the short term, one Fed official reported.

Mr. Solomon is vice chairman of the Open Market Committee. Mr. Volcker is its chairman.

EEC Steel Producers Fail to Agree on Cuts

New York Times Service

LUXEMBOURG — Steel producers from the European Economic Community have been unable to reach complete accord on voluntary production cuts needed to raise prices in the crisis-hit industry, steel sources said.

The EEC Commission is imposing mandatory cuts but its power to do this expires in June.

No details were available after the meeting Thursday night, but the steel producers, who form the EEC association Eurofer, agreed to meet again Tuesday and Wednesday, the sources said.

The producers failed to meet an April 1 deadline set by EEC industry ministers for a voluntary agreement on cuts.

R.J. Reynolds Weighs Buying Rothmans

By Sandra Salmons
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — R.J. Reynolds Industries, the leading tobacco company in the United States and the third largest worldwide, has indicated that it is discussing a possible acquisition of Rothmans, of Britain, the fourth-largest cigarette manufacturer in the world.

Reynolds announced Thursday that it was in discussions "to establish a basis of cooperation" with Rothmans, which is controlled by Anton Rupert, a South African businessman. A source at Reynolds said the "cooperation" was likely to take the form of an acquisition.

Such a takeover would help realize a long-term goal of Reynolds to become a significant force in the overseas tobacco market, the growth of which is substantially outpacing that of the United States.

The move would not only give Reynolds a base for future growth, analysts said, but would place the company in head-to-head competition with its archrival, Philip Morris, for the title of the second-largest cigarette manufacturer, in unit sales, in the world.

'Exploratory Talks'

Overseas sales of Philip Morris last year amounted to 250 billion cigarettes. In the United States, Reynolds sold a record 201.9 billion, compared with 191 billion sold by Philip Morris. Rothmans sold 150 billion. The giant remains British-American Tobacco, which last year sold 475 billion cigarettes overseas.

Bonn Faces Increasing Credit Need

Washington Post Service

Approach to Arabs Is Reported Possible

From Agency Dispatches

BONN — West Germany may have to increase its public borrowing in 1981 from the 27.4 billion Deutsche marks in the budget now before the Bundestag to almost 32 billion DM, government sources said Friday.

At the same time, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Bonn was considering joining France in floating a joint bond issue on the international capital market.

He told a West German television network, "This is a French idea that we might take up," but he did not mention an amount the two nations were discussing.

There were reports earlier in Bonn that Mr. Schmidt and French Prime Minister Raymond Barre had discussed a possible joint French-West German borrowing from Arab oil producers.

Mr. Barre met with Mr. Schmidt here Thursday, and unconfirmed reports contained figures ranging from 8 billion DM to 20 billion DM.

In Paris, there were contradictory reports on the possibility of a joint borrowing operation. French government sources said such a program was discussed but that no decision was made. They said the funds would be used to help finance unemployment programs in the two countries but would not be used to meet budget deficits.

A spokesman for Mr. Barre's office denied that the two countries were considering borrowing to help finance industrial investment. When asked about the possibility of borrowing to shore up unemployment funds, the spokesman declined further comment.

At his regular Friday press conference, West German government spokesman Kurt Becker would not confirm or deny the reports. But Mr. Becker termed "exaggerated" the 8 to 20 billion DM figures reported in regard to potential borrowing.

Mr. Becker also said that during a meeting Thursday night of Mr. Schmidt, top cabinet members and central bank representatives, Labor Minister Herbert Ehrenberg reported that the federal labor office estimated an extra 4 billion DM would be needed to cover expected additional spending for unemployment benefits, for better training of workers and for retraining of unemployed workers.

Mr. Becker said the extra spending by the labor office resulting from the high rate of unemployment most probably would have to be covered by increasing the public borrowing requirement.

Sources close to the Finance Ministry said that because of the economic slowdown, tax revenue is likely to fall 800 million DM short of estimates this year.

A high Finance Ministry official said the total borrowing requirement of the federal government, estimated at about 65 billion DM, would have to be raised. Of that total, 36 billion DM is "already in the bag," the official said. He added that 10 billion DM of the 36 billion DM total had been raised abroad. In 1980, West Germany raised 20 billion DM abroad — about 6 billion DM in the form of direct government credits from the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority, through banks and by taking over credits granted by West German banks to the United States.

European Asian Bank has named Michael Boehm spokesman of the board of managing directors; J. Nikolaus Konch and Frank H. Woydt have been made managing directors. They succeed Ulrich Carstner, who has been appointed to the board of managing directors of Deutsche Bank, and Bernard Stenzel, who returns to Societe Generale Alsacienne de Banque as director and general manager for Germany. Horst Kaiser, manager of Eurabank Bank, and Jürgen-Lewin von Schlabrendorff, previously vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank in Tokyo, take over the management of the Hong Kong branch of the bank from Mr. Woydt, as joint chief managers.

Mr. Kaiser is replaced in Bangkok by Rainer Mueller who will be succeeded in his post by Josef E.C. Hilbrandt, senior assistant manager of Eurabank Seoul.

Alan L. Ockene, formerly managing director and chief executive of Deutsche Goodyear in Cologne, has been made vice president Europe of Goodyear International, headquartered in Brussels.

Peter Ogden has been named a vice president of Morgan Stanley International. Mr. Ogden was previously a managing director with Merrill Lynch White Wolf Capital Markets in London.

Geoffrey Wilson has been appointed chief executive of the Delta Group.

Euro-clear Clearance System Ltd. has named James C. Chandler executive secretary, succeeding Tibor G. Jahoda who is retiring. Mr. Chandler retires on July 31 as the executive director and secretary of European Banking Company Ltd.

Virginia Santandoli has been made vice president and Pilar Conde-Lledo assistant vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust in Madrid.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 3, 1981, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	G.H.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam (a)	2.287	1.365	118.8	4.57	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Brussels (a)	34.85	17.075	16.755	5.965	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Frankfurt (a)	2.128	1.498	—	4.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
London (b)	2.22	1.408	11.62	3.252	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21
Paris (a)	1.6625	2.3458	49.38	21.15	—	49.37	30.35	54.65	158.31
New York	—	2.192	0.49	0.192	—	0.24	0.263	0.274	0.149
Porto	2.277	1.119	23.15	—	—	4.79	21.17	14.25	25.8
Zurich	1.915	4.257	91.46	3.271	0.155	82.25	5.63	—	58.953
ECU	1.1916	0.594	2.536	5.967	1.2631	2.811	47.919	2.153	7.908

Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	G.H.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Swiss	1.38	0.836	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177
Australian	0.836	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177
N.A.	0.836	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177
Belgian franc	0.836	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177
South Africa	0.836	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177
Scandinavia	0.836	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177
Spain	0.836	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177
Sweden	0.836	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177
Switzerland	0.836	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177
U.S.	0.836	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177	0.177

Chinese Oil Output Over Quarter's Goal

New York Times Service

PEKING — China's oil output slightly exceeded the target in the first three months of 1981, the Chinese news agency said Friday. It indicated, however, that Peking expects output in the whole year to be less than in 1980.

China has begun exploration of what the oil industry believes are huge offshore oil reserves and major discoveries are expected in the next two years. The agency said first-quarter output of 174.3 million barrels was 0.15 percent more than planned, but it added that the target stood at 2 million barrels a day for the year.

U.S. Wholesale Prices Up 1.3%; Jobless Rate Steady for March

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pushed upward by surging energy costs, the prices charged by producers for finished goods jumped 1.3 percent in March, the largest increase since last summer, the Labor Department reported Friday.

The department also reported that the nation's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 7.3 percent of the work force in March.

The March wholesale price increase, which would amount to 16.7 percent on an annual basis, was up from a 0.8 percent rise in February and was the largest since last July's 1.7 percent increase. In the year ending in March, finished goods prices rose 10.5 percent.

But there were indications in the March report that increases in coming months may be smaller. Many economists believe the economy has begun to decline or is about to do so, which could help ease inflation.

GNP Decline

One indication that the economy may be weakening was that the number of persons employed, as measured by the survey of business payrolls, failed to grow in March for the first time since last June.

Townsend-Greenspan, the economic consulting firm headed by economist Alan Greenspan, recently told its clients that the gross national product declined slightly in February after adjustment for inflation. The GNP figures are calculated officially only on a quarterly basis but Greenspan makes its own estimates monthly.

Lawrence H. White, of Chase Econometrics, sees much the same pattern developing. The economy is beginning to weaken again, he said. "We are in the midst of a period of stagnation rather than a

Prices on Wall Street Slip As Profit-Taking Sets In

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower Friday in active trading as profit taking continued and new concerns developed about interest rates and the situation in Poland.

Two big banks raised their broker loan rates while interest rates rose in the credit market. And the United States again warned the Soviet Union not to intervene in Poland. The Russians reportedly completed measures to facilitate a move into Poland, but western officials saw no signs of actual preparations for an invasion.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 5.13 points Thursday, lost 1.90 points Friday to close at 1,007.11. Volume on the NYSE was 48.68 million shares, down from 52.57 million Thursday.

Marine Midland Bank Friday raised its broker rate to 16 1/2 percent from 15 1/2 percent and Citicorp went to 16 percent from 15 1/2 percent. Broker loan rate changes often precede prime rate moves.

Interest rates rose in the credit market as the Federal Reserve let federal funds trade as high as 16 percent. The rate averaged just under 15 percent in the week ended Wednesday.

Experts said if the investment community can get over its selling psychology at the Dow 1,000 mark, the market might move to historic grounds. Some analysts believe the traders are more prepared to do that than in the past.

Brokers said the market is being sustained by Wall Street's relief that President Reagan is recovering from Monday's assassination attempt and that the government has kept functioning normally.

Many investors believe Reagan's economic program of tax cuts and spending reductions have been enhanced by the shooting because Congress will be more sympathetic toward the president.

Observers, noting government reports indicate the economy is slowing, believe that interest rates will continue to decline from record levels.

William Cox, the acting chief economist for the Commerce Department, said Friday it appears that "in constant dollars" the first quarter gross national product has risen at an annual rate of more than 5 percent.

Mr. Cox said, "The immediate outlook is for a significant slowdown from the economy's recent rate of growth, with little or no further expansion on balance for much of the rest of this year."

Money Supply
The Federal Reserve Friday announced that the nation's money supply, M-1A, was down \$500 million in the week ending March 25 to \$363.2 billion. The wider measure of the money supply, M-1B, was up \$100 million to \$420.7 billion.

In corporate news, the Playboy Casino Hotel in Atlantic City, N.J., Friday was granted a temporary gaming permit by the state Casino Control Commission.

Directors of St. Joe Minerals Friday approved the merger agreement announced on March 31 between St. Joe and Fluor. Under the agreement Fluor will acquire 45 percent of St. Joe's common stock.

Sulpetro of Calgary announced Friday completion of a \$346 million deal to purchase 92 percent of the common shares of CanDiel Oil from St. Joe International Petroleum of New York.

The dollar rose against all major currencies except the yen in quiet trading in London Friday. Gold inched up in dull trading.

China Gets IMF Loans

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund said Friday it had granted China new loans totaling \$381 million to assist its balance of payments problems. It is the third loan the IMF has made to China since it was admitted to the fund last April.

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Southern Distribution Sales Office: Diversified Fuels, Inc., Suite 504, 1900 Winston Road, Knoxville, Tennessee 37919. Phone: 615-690-8967. Randy Edgemon, President.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 3, 1981

[illegible]

European Stock Markets

April 3, 1981

[illegible]

NOTICE OF CORRECTION

MARRIOTT OVERSEAS CORPORATION N.V.

The following numbers of the notes to be redeemed in the notice published in the International Herald Tribune on March 31, 1981, were incorrectly published.

3065, the correct number is	3965
8090, the correct number is	8690
19724, the correct number is	10724

For MARIOTT OVERSEAS CORPORATION N.V.
By BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL S.A., LUXEMBOURG
(Fiscal Agent and Principal Paying Agent)

هكذا من الاصل

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

April 3, 1981

Open High Low Close

Interim delivery per bushel

1981 1982 1983 1984 1985

1986 1987 1988 1989 1990

1991 1992 1993 1994 1995

1996 1997 1998 1999 2000

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

2026 2027 2028 2029 2030

2031 2032 2033 2034 2035

2036 2037 2038 2039 2040

2041 2042 2043 2044 2045

2046 2047 2048 2049 2050

2051 2052 2053 2054 2055

2056 2057 2058 2059 2060

2061 2062 2063 2064 2065

2066 2067 2068 2069 2070

2071 2072 2073 2074 2075

2076 2077 2078 2079 2080

2081 2082 2083 2084 2085

2086 2087 2088 2089 2090

2091 2092 2093 2094 2095

2096 2097 2098 2099 2100

2101 2102 2103 2104 2105

2106 2107 2108 2109 2110

2111 2112 2113 2114 2115

2116 2117 2118 2119 2120

2121 2122 2123 2124 2125

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2131 2132 2133 2134 2135

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2166 2167 2168 2169 2170

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2251 2252 2253 2254 2255

2256 2257 2258 2259 2260

2261 2262 2263 2264 2265

2266 2267 2268 2269 2270

2271 2272 2273 2274 2275

2276 2277 2278 2279 2280

2281 2282 2283 2284 2285

2286 2287 2288 2289 2290

2291 2292 2293 2294 2295

2296 2297 2298 2299 2300

2301 2302 2303 2304 2305

2306 2307 2308 2309 2310

2311 2312 2313 2314 2315

2316 2317 2318 2319 2320

2321 2322 2323 2324 2325

2326 2327 2328 2329 2330

2331 2332 2333 2334 2335

2336 2337 2338 2339 2340

2341 2342 2343 2344 2345

2346 2347 2348 2349 2350

2351 2352 2353 2354 2355

2356 2357 2358 2359 2360

2361 2362 2363 2364 2365

2366 2367 2368 2369 2370

2371 2372 2373 2374 2375

2376 2377 2378 2379 2380

2381 2382 2383 2384 2385

2386 2387 2388 2389 2390

2391 2392 2393 2394 2395

2396 2397 2398 2399 2400

2401 2402 2403 2404 2405

2406 2407 2408 2409 2410

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2426 2427 2428 2429 2430

2431 2432 2433 2434 2435

2436 2437 2438 2439 2440

2441 2442 2443 2444 2445

2446 2447 2448 2449 2450

New York Futures

April 3, 1981

Open High Low Close

Interim delivery per bushel

1981 1982 1983 1984 1985

1986 1987 1988 1989 1990

1991 1992 1993 1994 1995

1996 1997 1998 1999 2000

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

2026 2027 2028 2029 2030

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2071 2072 2073 2074 2075

2076 2077 2078 2079 2080

2081 2082 2083 2084 2085

2086 2087 2088 2089 2090

2091 2092 2093 2094 2095

2096 2097 2098 2099 2100

2101 2102 2103 2104 2105

2106 2107 2108 2109 2110

2111 2112 2113 2114 2115

2116 2117 2118 2119 2120

2121 2122 2123 2124 2125

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2251 2252 2253 2254 2255

2256 2257 2258 2259 2260

2261 2262 2263 2264 2265

2266 2267 2268 2269 2270

2271 2272 2273 2274 2275

2276 2277 2278 2279 2280

2281 2282 2283 2284 2285

2286 2287 2288 2289 2290

2291 2292 2293 2294 2295

2296 2297 2298 2299 2300

2301 2302 2303 2304 2305

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2346 2347 2348 2349 2350

2351 2352 2353 2354 2355

2356 2357 2358 2359 2360

2361 2362 2363 2364 2365

2366 2367 2368 2369 2370

2371 2372 2373 2374 2375

2376 2377 2378 2379 2380

2381 2382 2383 2384 2385

2386 2387 2388 2389 2390

2391 2392 2393 2394 2395

2396 2397 2398 2399 2400

2401 2402 2403 2404 2405

2406 2407 2408 2409 2410

2411 2412 2413 2414 2415

2416 2417 2418 2419 2420

2421 2422 2423 2424 2425

2426 2427 2428 2429 2430

2431 2432 2433 2434 2435

2436 2437 2438 2439 2440

2441 2442 2443 2444 2445

2446 2447 2448 2449 2450

Cash Prices

April 3, 1981

Open High Low Close

Interim delivery per bushel

1981 1982 1983 1984 1985

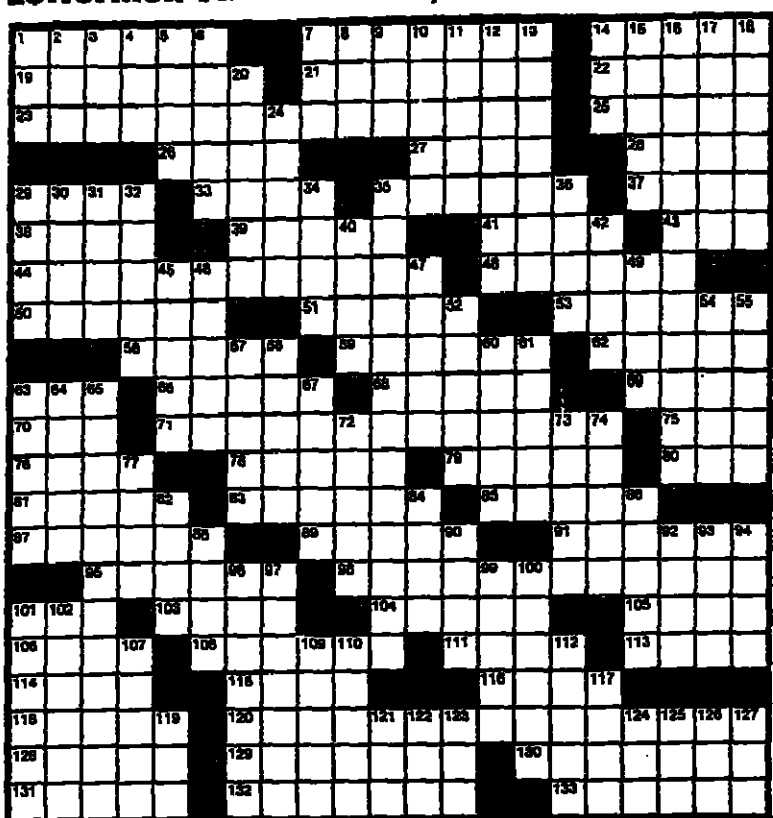
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990

1991 1992 19

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Lettermen Uncovered By John McCarthy Samson



ACROSS

- 1 Sluggish
7 "Heart of Dode"
14 Indian ruler
19 Restraints
21 They made a star trek
22 Figure of speech
23 General Stuart
25 Principle of right
26 Sixth Hebrew month
27 Doozy
28 Quechuan
29 Dada
30 Town in Yugoslavia
31 Serial material
32 Young oyster
38 Mythomaniac
39 No predecessor
41 Piles
43 O'Neill play
44 Poet Cummings
45 Last
46 Canal Zone district
51 Esteem
53 Like Alice's pool
56 Mrs. Polk
59 Elden by
62 A famous pickles
63 ETV purveyor
66 Play, in a way
68 Actress
69 Writer Ephron
70 Holmes called him "The Oldster"
71 Poet Eliot
75 (Margosa)
76 Fox

ACROSS

- 78 Corday's victim
79 Exhaust
80 Cachar, e.g.
81 Landed estate
83 Muppet drummer
85 Gemini
87 Punta
89 Chilean port
89 Onida
Community founder
91 Thin pancakes
95 "Mr. October" is one
98 Poet Housman
101 Type of gen.
103 Blunt
104 Badger's kin
105 Empress
106 Firminess
109 Sour drink
111 Petriod
113 Fume
114 Comme ci, comme ça
115 "conny" conny
116 Olympic fencing game
118 Court
120 Novelist
121 Wodehouse
128 Molded entree
129 Scrooge, at first
130 News concept
131 "Clo-Clo" composer
132 State socialism
133 Edward (Margosa)
134 Edward
135 Edward
136 Edward
137 Edward
138 Edward
139 Edward
140 Edward
141 Edward
142 Edward
143 Edward
144 Edward
145 Edward
146 Edward
147 Edward
148 Edward
149 Edward
150 Edward

DOWN

- 1 J.F.K.'s successor
2 Epoch
3 Purpose
4 R.M.N. was his V.P.
5 "Lobengrin"
6 Requisites
7 This can be boring
8 A Glen, for short
9 Fireproofing
10 Uncle Miltie
11 Love affair
12 Like the infant in Jaque's speech
13 Ring-shaped
14 Abbr. for 1 or 2
15 Gilmore, of hoop fame

DOWN

- 16 Financier
17 At the summit
18 Queen of Hades
20 Bandage
24 Iroquoian tribe
29 Froth at the U.S.M.A.
30 Glissando
31 Detent
32 Wabash, e.g.
34 Inside stuff
35 American showman
36 Barnum
38 Polish foregoer
40 Lumpy mass
42 Ooze
45 Meat treat
46 ———, film villain

DOWN

- 47 Type of pitcher's dream game
48 Conceited
49 Frosted
54 Like Poe's Samuel
55 A work by Nathaniel
57 Bouquet
58 Not quite angelic
60 Comes close
61 Rid of rodents
63 Toscanini's title: Abbr.
64 Dan's comedy
65 Humorist
66 Perelman
67 U.S. watercolorist: 1870-1953

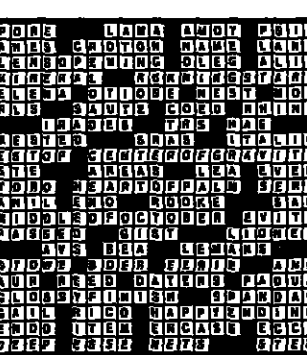
DOWN

- 72 Island group south of Tonga
73 Caroline, to Ted
74 Wooden comedian
77 Lady from Lisbon
82 Strip of shoe leather
84 Jim Rice's field
86 Chemist's flask
88 Gull-like sea bird
90 Muchacha's title: Abbr.
92 Counter follower
93 Hailstorm
94 Pierre's loc.
96 Elongated circle

DOWN

- 97 Gold or silver
99 Conquer
100 Part of the décor
101 Prayer book
102 Excite
107 Water wheel
108 Casque
110 Scottish platter
112 Start over
117 Constantly
119 Text for a dir.
121 Onassis
122 Envero
123 Metric unit of wt.
124 Homophone for Eyde
125 Eluded
126 Grant of films
127 Bungle

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	16	11	MISSISSIPPI	16	11
ALASKA	16	11	MINNESOTA	16	11
ARIZONA	16	11	MISSOURI	16	11
ARKANSAS	16	11	MONTANA	16	11
CALIFORNIA	16	11	NEBRASKA	16	11
CANADA	16	11	NEVADA	16	11
COLORADO	16	11	NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	11
CONNECTICUT	16	11	NEW JERSEY	16	11
DELAWARE	16	11	NEW MEXICO	16	11
FLORIDA	16	11	NEW YORK	16	11
GEORGIA	16	11	NORTH CAROLINA	16	11
IDAHO	16	11	NORTH DAKOTA	16	11
ILLINOIS	16	11	OHIO	16	11
INDIANA	16	11	OKLAHOMA	16	11
IOWA	16	11	OREGON	16	11
KANSAS	16	11	PENNSYLVANIA	16	11
KENTUCKY	16	11	RHODE ISLAND	16	11
LACHA	16	11	SOUTH CAROLINA	16	11
LOUISIANA	16	11	SOUTH DAKOTA	16	11
MAINE	16	11	TENNESSEE	16	11
MARYLAND	16	11	TEXAS	16	11
MASSACHUSETTS	16	11	UTAH	16	11
MICHIGAN	16	11	VERMONT	16	11
MINNESOTA	16	11	VIRGINIA	16	11
MISSISSIPPI	16	11	WASHINGTON	16	11
MISSOURI	16	11	WEST VIRGINIA	16	11
MONTANA	16	11	WISCONSIN	16	11
NEBRASKA	16	11	WYOMING	16	11
NEVADA	16	11			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

CREATION

By Gore Vidal. Random House. 510 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THE year is 445 B.C. The place is Persia. Our hero, Cyrus Spithame, in his 75th year, dictates his memoirs to his young nephew, Democritus. Cyrus takes a moment to remember: "When I think of India, gold flares in the darkness behind the lids of these blind eyes. When I think of Cathay, silver gleams and I see again, as if I were really seeing, silver snow fall against silver willows."

It is a lovely moment. There are many lovely moments in "Creation," a number of cruel ones. In his 17th novel, Gore Vidal gives us gold and silver and blood, beans and falcons, eels and partridge, scarlet parrots, yellow-eyed tiger, sky-dunk madmen, distilled barley drunk from human skulls. Vedic gods and "saffron-dyed leather shoes buttoned with lumps of amber" in the court of Darius I.

Correcting Herodotus

Cyrus is a Persian diplomat, half Greek and half Chaldean, the grandson of Zoroaster and a contemporary of Xerxes. He is dictating his memoirs in order to correct the obfuscations of Herodotus. Cyrus has been everywhere but Egypt. He has chewed the fat, or ghee, with the Buddha. He has gone fishing with Confucius, during which they were both attacked by gnats. He has strong opinions on Pythagoras, Aeschylus, Brahma, democracy and women.

"Women are always attracted to power. I do not think there could ever be a conqueror so bloody that most women would not willingly lie with him in the hope of bearing a son who would be every bit as ferocious as the father." He disdains the "pre-Aryan" mother-goddesses even as he enjoys Chinese concubines and stirs two sons on an Indian princess. His mother is a witch.

On his travels, Cyrus seeks a resolution to dualism, an explanation of evil. He finds that, east of the Indus River, "everything is numbered." He contemplates Nirvana and Tao. He is enchanted by Confucius, whom he suspects of atheism. The Buddha, too, is slippery. And perhaps, in the 5th century B.C., it is the twilight of the gods, when the North with their home gods and horse sacrifices. The "black-haired" peoples may be making a comeback.

Vidal tends to "twin" his novels. "Messiah" was better than "Kalki"; "Myra Breckinridge" was better than "Myron"; "Burr" was better than "1876." ("Two Sisters" was trash, but I'm trying to be schematic.) Everywhere he twins, he seems to devolve. "Creation," obviously, is a twin of "Julian," his fictional account of the apostate emperor who wanted paganism to make another sort of comeback. "Julian" was wonderful; "Creation," I am happy to report, is even better.

What is it like to sail from the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates in a urtime? Vidal knows. Describe the protocol at the courts of Darius, Xerxes, Bimbisara and "the sun of heaven." He does. Sit in on the harem intrigues of Atossa with her white-enameled face. Ask how the Egyptians thought they could remedy breast cancer. He tells. Cyrus, according to Vidal, taught the Chinese how to smelt iron. There isn't a page of "Creation" that doesn't inform, and very few pages that do not delight. Scholars will fuss, as they did with "Burr"; let them, please, delight as

much as they inform. Brahma, we are told, is not the only god: "he's just the most concurred."

Were the thumbs of Confucius unusually long? I haven't checked. Did the Buddha eat pork and beans shortly before he died? Pythagoras would have disapproved. Does this revisionist history of the Persian wars with Greece stand up to Herodotus and the tedious Thucydides? One ceases to care. Cyrus is an amiable and arrogant companion on his journey to the East. Unlike the Greeks of whom he is constantly complaining, he is seldom bored, and neither is the reader.

To be sure, Vidal's exercise in comparative religion occasionally descends to the fortune cookie and the quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He doesn't really deliver on a promise to explain Xerxes. He fails to develop an implicit thesis about landowners and the merchant class. He should have worked harder on Socrates. There is no love in "Creation," as there is very little love in any of his novels — mere wickedness and power politics.

But he is in the business of disabusing Cyrus of dualism, of evil, of an afterlife. In Cathay, they consult "the shell of the present tortoise" before going to war. The outer shell of the tortoise is coated with blood. The chief augur then holds a rod of heated bronze to the inner shell until designs appear on the blood-coated surface. The designs are then read as portents. Cyrus asks Confucius what the designs are trying to say. Confucius replies: "The shell asked to be reunited with the tortoise." This is not a proverb; it is a joke, and a good one.

Of course, the secretary who takes the dictation is Democritus, "the laughing philosopher" who would in real life go on to posit an atomic theory that would wait around for John Locke. Matter is matter; it converts itself; there is nothing else, no beginning and no end, merely creation and death and then again creation in a void. Vidal, always witty and often lazy, has written his best novel.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

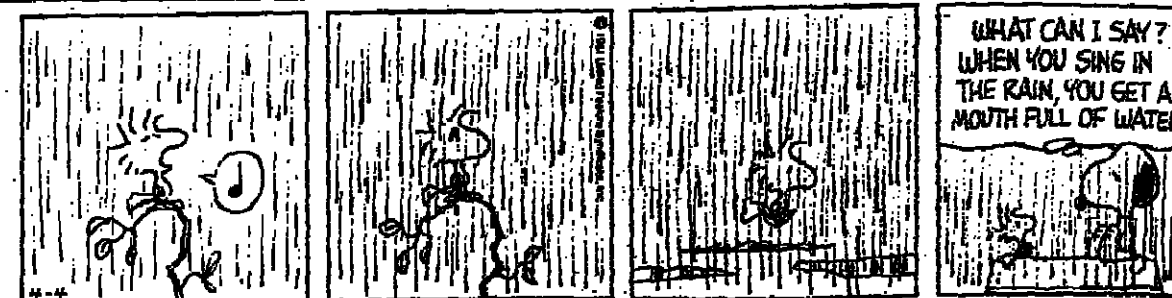
Danish TV Rejects Redgrave Movie

The Associated Press COPENHAGEN — Danish television viewers won't see Vanessa Redgrave's portrayal of Nazi concentration camp inmate Fania Fendel, but the man who rejected it said the actress' pro-Palestinian views had nothing to do with his decision.

Henrik Holm-Hansen, head of the publicly supported television system's drama department, said Thursday that while Miss Redgrave's performance in "Playing For Time" was commendable, "We thought the play wasn't any good. We thought it was a rather incorrect and partly sentimental story."

The movie, produced last year by CBS, depicted the activities of Miss Fendel, whose life was spared after she helped form an all-female orchestra among inmates at Auschwitz. Miss Fendel and Jewish groups in the United States and elsewhere condemned the casting of Miss Redgrave in the principal role because of her political views.

PEANUTS



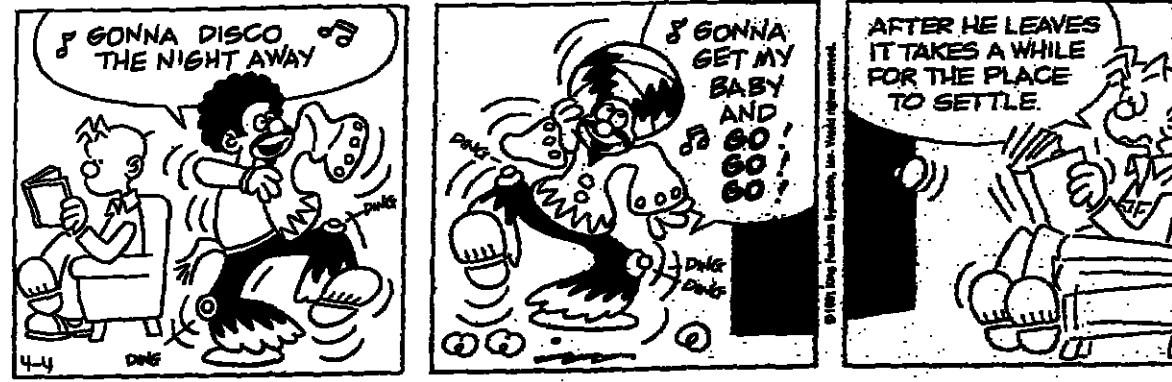
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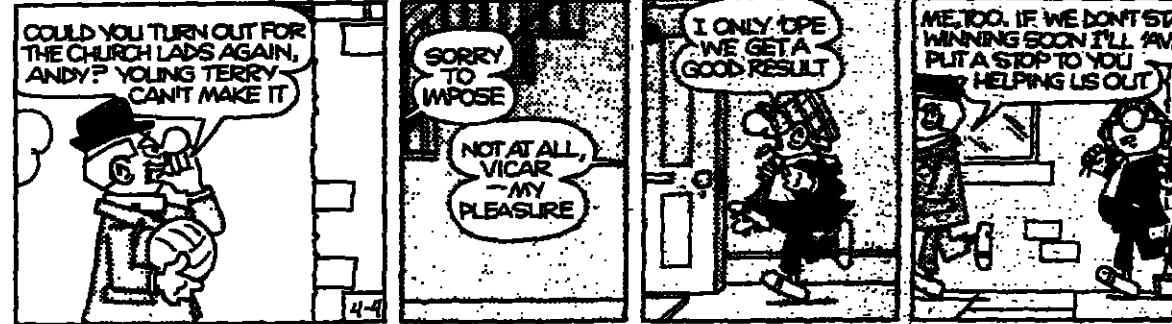
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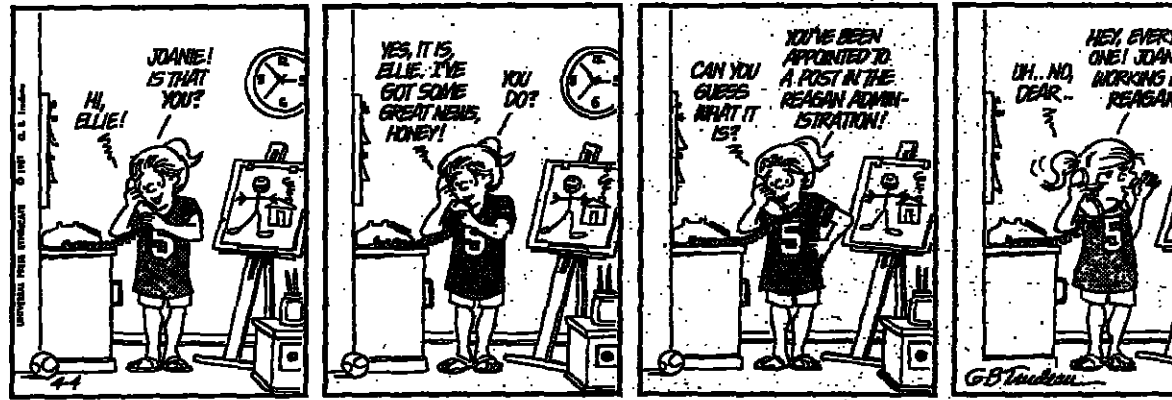
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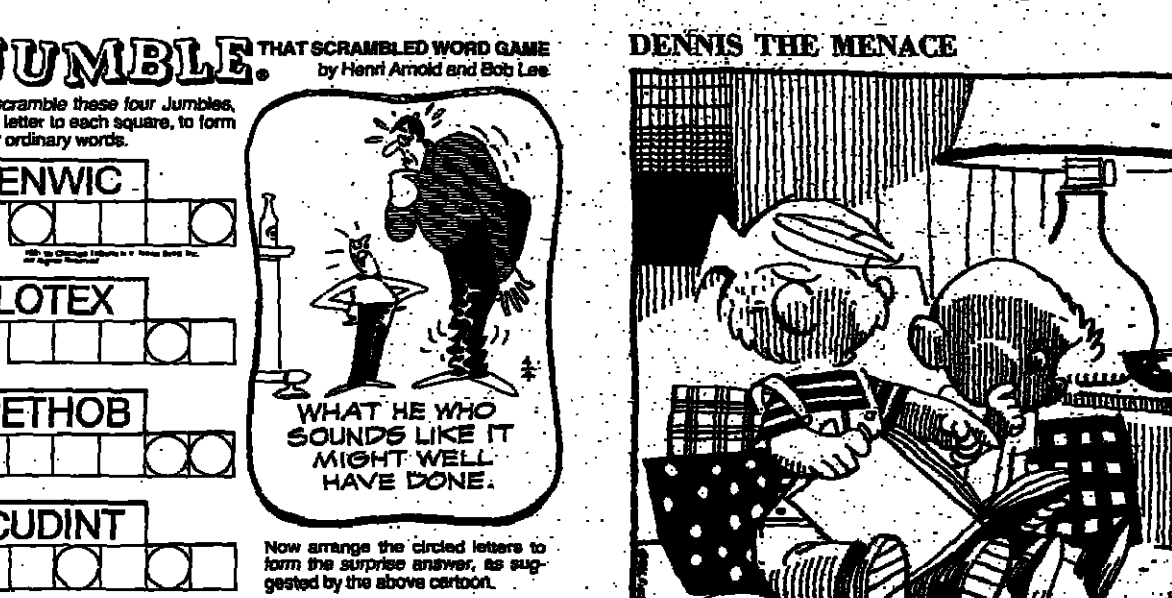
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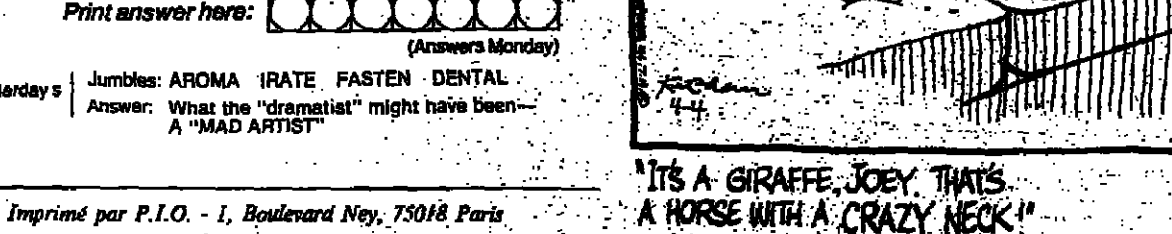
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JUMBLE



Dennis the Menace



Art Buchwald

In Hollywood, Mace Is the Big Squirt

WASHINGTON — Don't believe what you read about Hollywood. From the recent stories in the newspapers and magazines, it seems like everybody in show business is into cocaine. It's not true. They're into Mace. For those who don't follow self-defense, Mace is a gas that can paralyze an attacker for as long as three hours.

To hear people out in Los Angeles tell it, Southern California is now more dangerous than El Salvador, and no one knows when they have to go to school for 2½ hours before you can be licensed to carry a Mace can in your handbag or your pants pocket.

On my visit there last week, the table conversation had to do with burglar alarm systems and private police services, but mostly Mace. There are hundreds of classes being held all over town in the use of the gas, and you have to go to school for 2½ hours before you can be licensed to carry a Mace can in your handbag or your pants pocket.

I didn't realize how nervous everyone was until I went to visit a producer friend of mine named Alain Bernheim at MGM Studios. His secretary asked suspiciously, "Do you have an appointment?" I said, "No," and she took a can out of her desk and gave me two squirts in the face. I hit the floor for an hour and a half. When Bernheim finally revived me, he apologized. "I'm sorry," he said. "She's new on the job. She is supposed to use a karate blow to your neck first."

The headwaiter asked us if we had a reservation and Bernheim said, "No, I forgot to call." The headwaiter whistled twice, and two Doberman pinschers leaped out of the kitchen and went for our throats. Fortunately, Billy Wilder, the director, who speaks German, called them off and let us sit at his table.

"Things are really tough out here," I said.

"You have to be on your toes,"

Walter Matthau said. "Last week they let in a guy without a reservation and he mugged two stunt men right in front of the salad bar."

Jack Lemmon came over to the table and I got up to shake hands with him. Two private security guards jumped me from behind and wrestled me to the floor.

"It's OK, boys, he's a friend," Jack said. "But nice work anyway."

Bernheim excused himself to call his house to find out if everything was safe, and then came back to the table. "Marge Mace, the grocery delivery boy by mistake and had to take him to the hospital."

"How many squirts?" Matthau asked.

"Two."

"We always give our grocery boy three," he said. "Everyone in the neighborhood squirts him when he comes to the back door, and now two shots from the can doesn't even faze him."

After lunch, I decided to go shopping in Beverly Hills. I went to a very fancy store on Rodeo Drive.

"Can I help you?" a salesman asked.

"I'm just looking," I said.

He took out his can of Mace and was about to let me have it.

"Wait," I cried. "I have a credit card."

He took the card and said, "It better be good or you're a dead duck."

I left the store as fast as I could and went back to the Beverly Wilshire Hotel. They were holding a Mace class in the ballroom and I signed up for the course. In 2½ hours I had my own Mace can. I went upstairs and waited patiently. At five the knock came on the door.

"Who is it?" I said.

"It's me, honey," my wife said. I put the chain on the door and opened it two inches and went squirt, squirt, squirt.

When she finally woke up and asked me why I did it, I told her, "In Los Angeles, it's every man for himself."

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By George Esper

The Associated Press

A MHERST, Mass. — Burnout has become a very popular disease, says Dr. Alfred Alschuler, a clinical psychologist and a professor of education at the University of Massachusetts who did extensive research on teacher burnout.

"Probably the easiest term for it is exhaustion. People are simply tired of what they're doing. They just can't put out anymore."

Its victims include business executives, human services workers, social workers, psychologists, teachers and policemen.

"It occurs to anyone who is primarily involved in problems having to do with other people," says Alschuler, "primarily because human problems are simply not solvable in the same way that a problem with your car or television set is solvable."

Alschuler says the symptoms of burnout include distance from people, spending less time on the job, increased cynicism and negativity, and emotional and physical fatigue.

Case of Teacher

Silvia Rodriguez, 35, suffered some of these symptoms after more than 10 years of teaching in the Connecticut school system.

By her own account, she had been dedicated to her students. She wrote her own class materials for her high school language courses to make them more interesting. She gave up her weekends for such causes as the March of Dimes walkathon and the Special Olympics for handicapped children. She felt she wasn't appreciated by school administrators or the community.

Then in the spring of 1979 there was a fight between two students in her classroom. She was hurt. "I went home and I began feeling very sick. I was out of school for three weeks. My body was in a lot of pain. I began looking at myself and I realized it was not worthwhile."

"I was increasingly tired, increasingly bored. The thought of having to go back to teach was very scary, very terrifying. I really had a tremendous fear when I went back to that classroom."

"When I realized I had lost the trust of my students and that I was not feeling comfortable in their company any longer, I decided they left teaching in June, 1979, and now works happily at the National Institute of Education in Washington as an adviser on youth education and employment programs."

According to the National Education Association, the average length of teacher service has dropped from 20 years to 14 years in the past 20 years.

Alschuler says stress has been linked with almost every known human disease.

"The cause and relationship between stress and these diseases is not exactly clear but it does seem to be an aggravation of whatever tendency you have toward disease."

Gerald Arenberg, editor of Police Times, a magazine for members of the National Association of Chiefs of Police, quotes studies that show police officers, both active and re-

The Burnout Syndrome

tired, the younger than most other occupational groups and suffer a high rate of health problems.

Walter Gorski, chief psychologist for the association, says burnout among police officers leads to psychosomatic illnesses, ulcers, backache and hypertension because "they have to deal with unpleasant situations over and over and over."

Among the primary causes of burnout are:

- Too much responsibility, at work or in your personal life.
- A lack of perspective on the stresses that do occur in your life.
- The inability to manage your body's reaction to stress.

- Poor time management and the inability to work effectively with other people.
- Single-mindedness, the lack of some important diversions in your life.

Moving, divorce and business problems create environmental stress, Alschuler says.

There are a number of effective anti-burnout programs emphasizing physical conditioning, good nutrition and working out tensions. Mostly, common sense helps.

When racial disturbances hit Opa-Locka, Fla., last May, Police Chief Robert Ingram saw a potential for burnout among his officers because of the long shifts and the threat of attack. He called in Alschuler to give him a hand in stress-reduction training.

"It worked very well as far as I was concerned," says Ingram. "One of the stresses that I discovered was time management process. You schedule everything but time to yourself."

Executive Stress

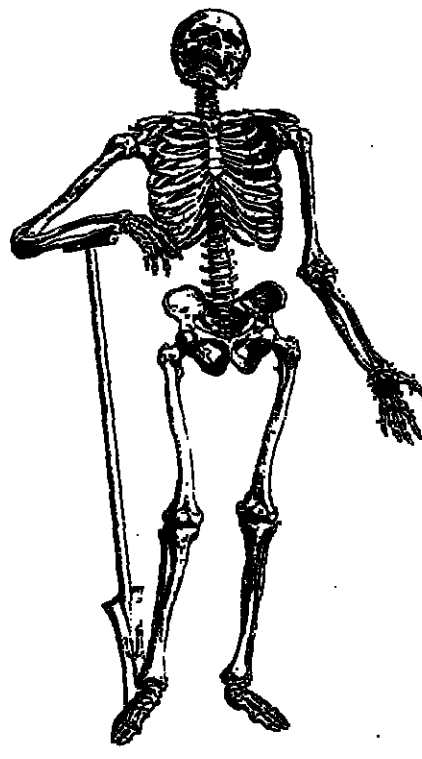
Dr. Jodi Kussow, a psychologist and business consultant in Colorado Springs, Colo., says burnout "is substantial among business executives and one of the symptoms is denial. I think some of the more humanistically oriented companies are just beginning to address the problem."

She has been conducting seminars for executives and their spouses. Some companies, she says, are doing fairly extensive research into stress and management and exploring a variety of moves to reduce it.

"They are looking at not moving executives as frequently. One hospital has a staff retreat every six weeks as a stress reduction technique. I think some companies are attempting to look at the structures of jobs in terms of time demands and surrounding environment."

Alschuler says there have been faddish psychological diseases for several centuries and burnout is fashionable today.

"Now, by calling it burnout, we see it as a social disease, the result of impossible stressful social situations. These individuals are not sick. They're not patients. They are victims."



The condition you are in and bad habits affect your ability to handle stresses.

Alschuler suggests talking about your problems with a friend, your spouse or your lover, reducing the amount of incoming stress in your personal life or professional life, examining your values to put into perspective what's really important, and managing your body by eating the right foods and getting regular exercise.

His Own Program

Alschuler, 41, who says he is a little overweight, counterbalances his own work with karate workouts three times a week with his son, Alfie, 9, and his oldest daughter, Lisa, 14. He and his youngest daughter, Britt, 11, take care of the family horse.

In the past 10 years, Alschuler has traveled around the United States between college semester breaks as a consultant to more than 300 different organizations, most of them educational. He has written a dozen books dealing with the psychological and social problems in schools and has two more in the works.

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PEOPLE: Barrymore Tribute: John in (Triple) Fo

It was a tribute to the Barrymores, but it was Myrna Loy who brought down the house the other night when 500 people gathered at the Regency Theater in Manhattan to celebrate the publication of "The Barrymores: The Royal Family in Hollywood" by James Kostelbas-Davis. The main attraction was the screening of two Barrymore films, including "Ragtime," the only movie in which the three siblings, John, Ethel and Lionel, appeared together. Before the screening, however, Miss Loy delighted the audience with reminiscences about John, a notorious Hollywood drinker. The actress recalled the day she accused him of having a part. "Don Juan" to try out for a part. She had met him previously, so when Barrymore walked by without a sign of recognition, "I was crushed. I thought, 'Oh, no, he doesn't want me.' The next morning, however, Barrymore knocked on her door with an explanation. 'I saw three of you and didn't know which one to how to. Miss Loy got the part."

Russian director Vladimir Menshov says he's proud of his film, "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears," even though some Soviet critics have accused him of "Hollywoodism" for the tag-to-riches story. "I used to work in a mine myself, and now I'm an actor and director," Menshov said in Moscow. "So this kind of story doesn't surprise me." Menshov's tale of a woman laborer in a Moscow factory who rises to become director of a huge industrial complex just won an Oscar as best foreign language film. It was the fourth time a Soviet film has received an Oscar.

Entertainer Charlie Rich, 43, has been chosen to receive the 1981 Memphis State University Distinguished Achievement Award. The citation will be presented to Rich Aug. 16 at the third annual Salute to Memphis Music. Both the festival and the achievement award were started three years ago as a tribute to Elvis Presley, who died on Aug. 16, 1977. Sun Records producer Sam Phillips, who recorded Presley's first record, was honored in 1979. Jerry Lee Lewis received last year's award.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim hosted a lunch for four of the American hostages held for 444 days by Iranian militants in

Tehran. Among 20 guests was Waldheim's 33rd anniversary was formal luncheon at State City. L. Bruce Laingen, in charge of affairs in Tehran, was also present. Elizabeth Moorehead Kennedy, the 52 former hostages' mother, was among the guests. "We met as one big family," Waldheim said. "We had a chance to express our relief and pleasure at your return. I visited Tehran in 1980, and formed a mission of inquiry in a to secure the hostages."

After years as Texas Vice President George Bush's wife is packing up in Maine. Bush's press secretary, Washington Post vice president's voting radio station WDEA already has sold his home and has begun to pack up his summer house in Kennebunkport, which has been in the family for generations.

Economist John Kenneth Galbraith reveals in America's Foreign Minister, German Foreign Minister Genscher was on a last-minute appeal for peace with the British of World War II. "The kids in the Bay Area," Galbraith's book, "made the official but a state legislature. A compromise: making the state's first son, and keep the name 'All Hall Massachusetts official state song."

—SAMUEL

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